

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## ANTI-SUFFRAGE PEOPLE ASK FOR AN INJUNCTION

They Seek to Prevent the Secretary of State From Declaring Ratification—Action in West Virginia Said to Be Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the suffragists have been standing on tiptoe to place the thirty-sixth state in its place to complete ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the anti-suffragists, taking heart of delay, have planned a coup to destroy the whole structure.

Proceedings were instituted yesterday in the District Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional and void the suffrage amendment and to enjoin Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, from issuing any proclamation declaring the amendment ratified. Charles S. Fairchild of New York, president of the American Constitutional League, instituted the action. He also seeks to prevent A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, from enforcing the amendment.

The basis of the proceeding is the claim that the ratification of the amendment by the Legislature of the State of West Virginia was illegal and that the Tennessee Legislature has no authority to ratify.

Fraud Alleged  
Fraud is alleged in the West Virginia case and lack of authority to ratify in the Tennessee Legislature.

The court is told that Senator Montgomery, an opponent of suffrage, was expelled from the West Virginia Senate by a bare majority when the laws of the State required a two-thirds vote to eject a member of the Legislature.

Senator Dodson was allowed to vote when, it is claimed, he had lost his right by removing from the county from which he had been elected.

Heavy additional burden will be placed on the taxpayers of at least seven states, it is pointed out, where women do not vote. In these states the number of votes will be nearly doubled, it is claimed, and will make the expense of elections about twice as much as at present.

Justice Bailey issued an order to Secretary Colby and Attorney-General Palmer to show cause on July 13 why the injunction should not be granted.

Secretary Colby is said to be of the opinion that he cannot inquire into the validity of acts of ratification purporting to have been adopted by the several states, and that, when he has been notified of the requisite number of ratifications, it will be his duty to proclaim adoption.

Women's Party Statement  
The National Women's Party gave out the following statement:  
"The grounds cited for the injunction are matters already passed upon by the Attorney-General and the legislatures of the states concerned; and in the case of Tennessee also by the acting Attorney-General of the United States. By filling certificates of ratification with the Secretary of State, these states have completed, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, the process of ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, and we believe that the courts will uphold the validity of their action."

Gov. J. M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President, sent a telegram urging ratification at once by the Louisiana Legislature now in session. The "state rights" bill was defeated by one vote later in the day. This would give women the right to vote, but would not ratify the amendment.

Thomas W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, has called the General Assembly in special session for August 10, and both suffragists and rejectionists will conduct an active campaign meanwhile. The suffrage amendment was not mentioned in the Governor's call, but it is felt that it cannot fail to be brought up.

Effort to Forestall Suffragists  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire  
BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Rumors were current about the capitol yesterday that ratificationists may make a final effort to obtain ratification of the federal suffrage amendment before adjournment which is scheduled for midnight tonight. To forestall this movement by the Anthony Amendment supporters, Senator James O. Stewart, leader of the States Rights forces, in the Senate yesterday intimated he would have action on the States Rights bill postponed until the last minute.

Governor Cox Appeals to Louisiana  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire  
DAYTON, Ohio—Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee, yesterday appealed to the Democratic Legislature of Louisiana to ratify immediately the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution and thus make it effective.

ASSAILANT SENTENCED  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday)—Ibrahim Masoud was convicted of a bombing outrage directed against the Premier last month and will be executed on July 8.

## HAGUE PLAN FOR ELECTING JUDGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—A plan has been evolved by the jurists' advisory committee of the League of Nations for selecting judges for the International Court of Justice, where by jurists named by the majority vote of both the council and the assembly of the League of Nations, voting separately, shall be declared elected. If all vacant places were not filled on the first ballot, successive ballots would be taken, and if agreement were not then reached, a joint mediation committee, composed of three members from each body, would be formed to effect a compromise. If this method also failed, the judges already selected would fill the remaining places. It is felt that this plan will be found satisfactory to both the great and small powers.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS' STATUS

Secretary Baker Denies Knowledge of Any Legislation to Permit Use of Soldiers in the Place of Clerical Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Militaryization of the clerical personnel of the War Department is possible at the discretion of the Secretary of War under the terms of the army reorganization bill, according to an interpretation by the Civil Service Commission at the time the bill was being discussed in Congress. This became known yesterday when Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, asserted that he was not aware that any such power was granted him under the bill.

The army reorganization bill contained several provisions which were carefully kept from publicity, the most important of these being an alleged scheme for applying the industrial draft through retention of conscription in times of peace.

Draft Proposal Defeated  
Although congressional sponsors of this provision denied, when the facts became known, that they had any intention of using the act as a strike-breaking measure, it was impossible for them to convince organized labor of their sincerity, and the proposal was killed through a last-minute exposure when the bill was in conference committee.

Whether another "joker" in the bill would provide for militarization of the War Department force is of course for the present a matter of interpretation. It is known, however, that the Civil Service Commission considered the bill as providing for just such a plan. The War Department interpreted it in another way and Congress accepted the War Department's interpretation.

There are now 27,200 civilian employees of the War Department who could be replaced at short notice with enlisted men in the army if the Civil Service Commission's view as presented at the time is correct. It is emphasized that whatever the present military administration may intend is not necessarily binding upon future military administrations, which may seek to take advantage of the law by giving it such an interpretation as that made by the commission.

Civil Service Might Be Ignored  
Such action would mean that the authority of the commission would be ignored. Two years ago more than 4000 civilian employees were released, by changing their designations from headquarters clerks to army field clerks, so that the position could be filled by enlisted men without civil service examination or other test of clerical efficiency. Military authority has increased in the War Department, it is asserted, until there seems to be little question as to the ability of the proper authority to have the army take over all administrative work should it be considered advisable.

One interpretation of the law is that it was designed to make room for discharged veterans of the World War who would be unable to pass civil service examinations. They would be able to get positions by the mere process of reenlistment. Many World War veterans have been trained for clerical work by the Federal Board of Vocational Training and placed in War Department bureaus, and as a result, although they are not on War Department payrolls, the clerks in the department have apprehensions of a general change in personnel.

Army authorities, however, strongly disavow any intention of placing the department on a more military basis or of interfering with the Civil Service Commission certification processes.

## NEW AIR ROUTE OPENS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An aerial mail service to Holland was inaugurated on Tuesday, and the first aeroplane to fly to Holland in connection with the new mail service left from the Hendley Park aerodrome at Crickwood at 4 p. m. and arrived safely at Rotterdam at 10:15 on Wednesday morning. General Sir F. H. Sykes and Colonel Waterhouse were present at the inauguration on behalf of the Air Ministry.

## NEW PREMIER FOR CANADA SELECTED

Hon. Arthur Meighen Chosen to Succeed Sir Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White Having Refused to Accept the Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—Canada has a new Premier, Sir Robert Borden, who has the unique record of being the only man in the British dominions to weather the entire war and the period of demobilization as first minister, has retired and has recommended that Hon. Arthur Meighen undertake the formation of a new government, and carry on the arduous tasks which Sir Robert has laid down.

Sir Thomas White, who formerly officiated as Acting Premier, was called to Ottawa on Tuesday night and reached the capital yesterday morning. Sir Thomas had the backing of more members of the cabinet than had Mr. Meighen. He, it was thought, could do more to establish a "bonne entente" between Ontario, and an estranged Quebec and thereby succeed in breaking the solid Liberal bloc. But Sir Thomas refused to take the position, and pressure exerted by Sir Robert, and others of his former colleagues, failed to shake his decision. The former minister declared himself ready to serve under whatever leader was appointed in his capacity as a private member, and went away. To Mr. Meighen thereupon fell the choice.

Mr. Meighen's Record  
The new leader from the west, is a man of keen intellect, splendid debating powers, and remarkable industry. To him has been entrusted legislative work requiring skill, and resourcefulness. He is a Conservative by political belief. His strength with his party is among the rank and file. His weakness is probably in Quebec, where the financial interests blame him for the Grand Trunk acquisition, and for the spread of national control, and where the "habitant" holds him largely responsible for war time restrictions, conscription, and election acts.

Mr. Meighen, it is stated, secured the support of the majority of the members of the House of Commons. In the cabinet, however, it is said, he had a minority following. In fact, there are several indications that there will be several resignations. At this time of writing, however, no official notification of changes has been made. Mr. Meighen is to be sworn in at 10 o'clock and after that Sir Robert Borden will make a statement. It will thereafter devolve upon the new leader to undertake the reconstruction of his cabinet.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen comes from St. Marys, Ontario, and is of Scottish origin. He graduated in mathematics at the University of Toronto in 1896, the year when Sir Robert Borden was first elected to Parliament. He came to the House of Commons as a member for Portage la Prairie in 1903, and was reelected at all the general elections since. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1913, and became Secretary of State and Minister of Mines in 1917. He was sworn in as Minister of the Interior in the latter part of the same year.

Sir Robert Borden  
Sir Robert Borden is of old New England stock, coming from Grand Pré, in the Evangeline country, Nova Scotia. He was first elected for the House of Commons, in Halifax, in 1896, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to power, and for the succeeding 24 years was active in politics, and constantly in Parliament. In 1901 he was chosen as leader of the Conservative Party, in succession to Sir Charles Tupper.

From that time, until 1911, he was leader of the opposition in the House, his party coming to power on the reciprocity issue, in the latter year. He formed a Cabinet and assumed office as president of the Privy Council in October.

In 1912, after consultation with the imperial authorities, he brought into

Parliament a proposal to provide a gift of three dreadnaughts, at a cost of \$35,000,000 as a contribution toward the imperial naval defense. This policy he claimed to be merely temporary, and intended to meet an emergency. The bill was fought in the Commons and later defeated in the Senate. Since then the question of naval defense has been broached in Canada, and Sir Robert favors the policy of a local Canadian navy.

Sir Robert's War Work  
When war broke out, he adopted the policy that Canada was in it to the fullest extent of her powers. An emergency session was called, a special appropriation was voted, and preparation was at once made for the raising of an army, so that within eight weeks 33,000 men, fully equipped, sailed for England to take part in the strife. In the war, his purpose was steadfast toward providing every assistance to the Allies in the power of the Dominion. At the conclusion there was an army corps in the field.

He visited the United Kingdom in July, and August of 1915, for the purpose of conferring with the government there respecting the prosecution of the war. He attended a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet at the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, being the first overseas minister of the Empire to whom such an invitation had ever been issued.

He visited England again in 1917, attending the Imperial War Cabinet (the first cabinet ever summoned to represent the whole British Commonwealth). On his return to Canada, he announced that if reinforcements were to be maintained and the necessary army kept up to strength, conscription was necessary. He thereupon affected a reconstruction of his Cabinet on a "Union" basis, granting portfolios to a number of Liberals, formerly followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The new government was sustained at the polls, by a heavy majority, in the general election of 1917.

In 1918 he again attended meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet in England, and the Imperial War Conference. In July of 1918 he attended the sessions of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. In January of 1919 he attended the Peace Conference at Paris as Canadian plenipotentiary and member of the British Empire delegation. He was appointed as chief representative of the British Empire on the inter-allied commission of the Peace Conference on the Greek question, and also on the commission on the Russian question.

## GOVERNMENT CHECK ON NAUROS QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Nauru Island Agreement Bill, details of which were cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, came up for discussion on Tuesday in standing committee at the House of Commons. Lord Robert Cecil brought forward an amendment making the bill subject to the sanction of the Council of the League of Nations, which was carried, in spite of government opposition, by a majority of one, the voting being 16 to 15, amid the cheers of its supporters.

The object of the measure in question is to confirm the agreement made between the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand regarding the small island of Nauru which was surrendered to the British warships by Germany during the war. By this agreement the three depositors of the island are to be worked jointly by the three governments on a non-profit-making basis, the industry having been purchased from the phosphates company of the island.

## ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS

NEW YORK, New York—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, returned here yesterday on the transport Northern Pacific from a tour of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, and of France, Belgium and England.

## CYPRIOTES DESIRE UNION WITH GREECE

Delegation Appeals to British Government to Effect Union, Declaring Major Part of Population Joins in the Appeal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Cyprus delegation which is here to appeal to the British Government to reunite the Greek Cypriotes with the mother country, Greece, is headed by the Archbishop of Cyprus, Cyrillus. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed the Archbishop on Wednesday and was informed that a deputation was here last year for 11 months, and made several appeals. "On its return to Cyprus in December, it was requested by the Cypriotes to come back to London to renew its appeal, this being done on June 3 in a letter to the Prime Minister, and they are now making an appeal to the British nation through the press."

On being asked when these appeals originated, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that when the first British High Commissioner, Sir Garnet Wolseley, arrived in Cyprus 42 years ago, he was met by a deputation, headed by the Archbishop, urging the emancipation of Cyprus and hoping that the occupation by Great Britain under the convention was the precursor of the Cypriotes' national reunion with Greece.

Every year at the convocation of the legislative assembly a resolution is passed for reunion, and several resolutions, memorials, and deputations, have been sent to Great Britain, the first being in 1889, of which the Archbishop was president, and these have been followed by four other deputations, the present one being the fourth. In each case, prior to the great war, the British Government had replied that it is bound by the convention of 1878, by which Cyprus was placed under the care of Great Britain.

Cyprus Temporarily Annexed  
In 1914, when the British Government temporarily annexed Cyprus, it was stated in the document of annexation that the convention was abrogated and abolished, so that this no longer stands in the way, and annexation was considered as only a temporary expedient.

In the Prime Minister's reply he acknowledged this, and when making permanent arrangements for the government of Cyprus, he undertook to take into consideration the wishes of the Cypriotes.

The Archbishop stated that little was expected to be done toward the reunion of Cyprus to Greece until after the signing of the Turkish treaty, but, at the present time, he said, there is great dissatisfaction in the island on account of the interminable delay. No representation was made on behalf of Cyprus at the peace conference, as Great Britain alone was responsible, and the Turkish treaty came upon Turkey to give up all rights to Cyprus so that Great Britain is quite free now to recognize the wishes of the people.

The Archbishop advised the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Lloyd George, in discussing the question admitted that the preponderating number of inhabitants of the island is of Greek nationality and sympathy. The latest census of 1911, the Archbishop said, shows that the Greeks number 252,000, while the Turks are only 58,000 out of a total population of 310,000.

There are, in all, 16 periodicals published, all of which are Greek, except one which is Turkish, and that is only a recent production.

## Mr. Veniselos' Agreement

It will be remembered, he said, that Mr. Veniselos had made arrangements with the former Italian Premier, Francis Nitti, that, when Great Britain cedes Cyprus to Greece, the Italians will evacuate Rhodes, not immediately, but within five years thereafter. The Archbishop said that he and his compatriots are directly descended from Greeks and have sympathized with Greece for over 3000 years. During the Balkan wars, Cyprus sent many volunteers to help Greece and during the great war 15,000 volunteers were transported to Salonika to join the allied forces.

The present British acting High Commissioner, Mr. Stevenson, has stated publicly that the military authorities were greatly pleased with the fighting ability of these volunteers. At the present time the volunteers are recruiting throughout the island and have announced to Greece that, if transports are furnished, they are ready and willing to join in the campaign against Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader.

In concluding, the Archbishop stated that he, the Archbishop, retains certain special privileges granted by the Emperor Zeno of Constantinople in 485 A.D., these consisting of privileges which no other Archbishop in the Orthodox Greek Church possesses, namely, signing his name in red ink, wearing a cope of imperial purple, and carrying a sceptre instead of a pastoral staff.

## DEPLORABLE STATE OF VIENNESE CHILDREN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Miss Ruth Fry, honorary secretary of the Friends Emergency and War Victims Relief Committee, who has just returned from a tour of the areas in which the committee is operating, states that the condition of some of the children in Vienna, and other parts of Austria, is simply deplorable. Milk with boiled nettles and other weeds seem to constitute their sole food, bread being almost unknown. Miss Fry states that, in Vienna, her committee is working in conjunction with the American Relief Committee and they were supplying over 4000 rations per week, besides providing breakfasts for over 15,000 university students.

## DECIDING FACTORS AT SAN FRANCISCO

How It Was That Administration Leaders Failed to Nominate Mr. McAdoo—Labor Men Are Pleased Over Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Following are some of the reasons given for failure of the Administration leaders to nominate their candidate, William G. McAdoo, and for the nomination of Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio:

First—The Palmer forces and the McAdoo forces, which united in steam rolling the platform and worked as a unit, broke apart at the beginning of the balloting and split up the Administration forces. Throughout the fight, at no time were they able to amalgamate. There were signs of bitterness on the part of Mr. Palmer against the Administration.

Second—There were strong elements working with the Administration on the platform that desired to swing free of the Wilson influence when it came to the nomination of a candidate. This desire was based largely on the fact that the Republican Party has made Mr. Wilson the issue, and many Democrats, who felt strongly attached to Mr. McAdoo personally, nevertheless, believed that the "Crown Prince" allegation would count for something in the campaign.

Work of Disappointed Wets  
Third—The disappointed wets clung desperately throughout the contest to the Cox banner, in the hope that his nomination would retrieve their failure to insert a moistening pad into the platform. The group of state leaders which formed the combination against Mr. McAdoo received the scattering support of the disgruntled Administration wets, and were thus enabled to hold the veto power which permitted them to slip through to victory, with the withdrawal of Mr. Palmer.

Fourth—An important factor was the weakness and the vacillation displayed by the McAdoo leaders. They were on the point of division on questions of procedure at crucial moments, and their confidence in the popularity of the candidates led them at times to underestimate the importance of binding delegates to their cause through better organization.

Fifth—The geographical element counted for something in nominating Governor Cox. The state leaders who formed the outer McAdoo combination pressed home the argument that their candidate would give the Democratic Party a better chance of success in states like New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Kentucky.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on his arrival at Chicago on Tuesday on his way from the Democratic national convention, expressed satisfaction with the nomination of Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, after two days of bitter deadlock. Officials of the federation who are acquainted with the attitude displayed by Governor Cox in dealing with labor problems in Ohio believe that the selection, in this respect, at least, argues well for the Democratic Party.

"The nomination of Governor Cox," said Mr. Gompers, "was the best solution of the situation at San Francisco. I shall have more to say later."

## Question of Law Enforcement

Another leader of national repute, Judson Harmon, former Governor of Ohio, Attorney-General of the United States during the Cleveland administration, who was one of the Cox boosters at the convention, on learning of the result, averred his belief that Governor Cox would carry Ohio. Discussing the nominee's liberal attitude on the liquor question, Mr. Harmon asserted that "there is no question as to the attitude of the Democratic candidate for the presidency toward the issue of law enforcement."

"On the question of law enforcement," said Mr. Harmon, "Governor Cox stands four square to the wind, whatever his personal attitude may have been toward the prohibition issue. There is no doubt as to his attitude on the indorsing of the statutes. He is an able executive, with a very good record for administrative efficiency in Ohio. He is popular, and I believe, he will carry the State, which he has carried three times already. His nomination makes the presidential race a close contest."

## POLITICAL MOTIVES GOVERN THE EARLY MEETINGS AT SPA

British Premier's Attitude on Disarmament Question Has Bearing on Home Political Situation of the Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spa  
SPA, Belgium (Wednesday)—In intervals between the meetings of the Allies with the German delegates, there are renewals of the simmering disagreement between the Allies over the distribution of the indemnities not received. It appears that there have been informal proposals to give some kind of priority to Italy, who still smartens under a sense of injustice, feeling that her percentage should be bigger.

Serbia also made similar approaches. So seriously was the matter taken that Belgium declared that the Treaty gave her certain rights, and if the Treaty was altered to her disadvantage, then she could not be bound by her signature to the chanced document.

But these are incidents by the way. All interest centers upon the duel that has begun between the two chief parties. It would be well not to accept everything that is announced publicly at its face value. It is not easy, for example, to ascertain how far the Allies are in earnest about the reduction of the German Army in spite of the heroics of Mr. Lloyd George. This subject was chosen to open the conference because, if there was a breakdown in the negotiations, public opinion would be with the allied statesmen if the rupture were shown to come on disarmament.

What is highly significant is that, immediately after the meeting, a private meeting took place between the British representatives and the German Chief of Staff and, in fact, there is some appreciation of the German viewpoint that, if order is to be preserved, there must be an adequate army. The question resolves itself into one of plain fact. Certainly the Allies will feel stronger politically if they can show that they have effectively disarmed Germany, and for Mr. Millerand especially, the political considerations are very important. The economic arrangements to be made may be unpopular in France, particularly in the French Chamber of Deputies, but the popularity of fresh disarmament of Germany will have a soothing effect.

As a matter of fact, allied suggestion of a police force for Germany of 150,000 men, a third of whom will be heavily armed, in addition to an army of the regular kind, seems largely to meet the German view. It is rather curious that the conference should be laying such public stress on what is certainly not the main matter to arrange on a basis of fact.

The explanation is the political interests of both the Allies and the Germans. The pity of it is that the delegates are still occupied with preliminaries; they have been here three days, not to count the three days spent at Brussels, and reparation has not yet been touched.

## Allies' Firm Stand

### British Premier Allows No Extenuating Circumstances on Disarmament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spa  
SPA, Belgium (Tuesday)—The German delegates were startled by the uncompromising attitude of Mr. Lloyd George at the conference today. When first the matter of disarmament arose, it was Mr. Lloyd George who insisted that they should send for the War Minister and competent persons, and who made this question the touchstone of German sincerity. He was quite firm in his attitude, and the belief that the British Premier was sympathetic received a rude shock.

Precisely the same energy was displayed by him at the resumed meeting. Lord Curzon, giving his impression of the scene between the Premier and Constantine Fehrenbach, the German Chancellor, said that Mr. Lloyd George had never been more determined, and left no doubt in the minds of anyone about his attitude toward allowing Germany to retain large bodies of troops in defiance of the Treaty. He voiced the views of the Allies in a remarkable manner, declared Lord Curzon, and destroyed finally the German impression that they could dillydally.

"I am the man who proposed this Spa meeting," said Mr. Lloyd George, "because I thought it better to come face to face and talk matters over. But it is profoundly disappointing to find Germany seeking refuge in vague statements, and I will say at once that, if a plan is not produced showing how Germany intends to disarm, then there is nothing to be done but to break up the meeting and go home."

At this the Germans ceased further parleying and declared that they would at once prepare a plan. At the outset Mr. Gessler, the German Defense Minister, pleaded that they had done all they could, but that they had grave internal troubles. "You will not disarm," asked Mr. Lloyd George sternly. "No," replied Mr. Gessler, "we ask for consideration for the special circumstances."

"I do not care about the past," pur-

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## INDEX FOR JULY 8, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	Dry Amendment Object of Attack.....	5
Stock Market Quotations.....		Press Opinion on Cox Candidacy.....	5
Wool Business Still Sluggish.....		Spain Celebrates the "French Week".....	14
Public Utility Company Earnings.....		Honoring British Flight Pioneers.....	6
Dividends.....		China After the Canton Failure.....	6
Scottish Woolen Industry Busy.....		Why Are the Poles Plighting Russians?.....	7
Railway Earnings.....		Britain's Soviet Trading Problem.....	7
Shoe Buyers.....		Navigators for the Speaker's Chair.....	7
Editorials.....	Page 14	Evolution Plan for Great Britain.....	8
The San Francisco Nominations.....		Present Status of Swedish Women.....	8
A Notable Suffrage Meeting.....		Extending Votes to British Women.....	8
North Dakota Case Significant.....		Illustrations.....	
The Commodore.....		New Mexican Community Architecture.....	4
Editorial Notes.....		Adventures of Diggey Dan.....	12
General News.....		"Park Street Church From Box".....	13
Deciding Factors at San Francisco.....	1	Common, by Lester G. Hornby.....	13
Political Motives Govern the Early Meetings at Spa.....	1	The Window of the World.....	3
War Department Clerks' Status.....	1	Higher Prices, Better Living.....	3
Cypriotes Desire Union With Greece.....	1	Saucy Little Chipmunks.....	3
New Premier for Canada Selected.....	1	Louisiana Marsh Poik.....	2
Anti-Suffrage People Ask for an Injunction.....	1	The Oriental Poppy.....	2
Plans for Meeting in Aland Question.....	2	Real Community Architecture.....	2
Mexico Is Scene of Three Revolts.....	2	Sporting.....	Page 10
Restrictions on Trade Removed.....	2	Boyd and Adair Tied for Medal.....	
Witness Captured Before Irish Trial.....	2	Make Allowance Known Saturday.....	
Alien Released at Ellis Island.....	4	The Children's Page.....	Page 12
Outlook in Orient of Silk Industry.....	4	The Home Forum.....	Page 13
Slowing Up of Buying Is Seen.....	5	Friends in Fiction.....	



sued the British Premier, "but I do mean to have securities for the future."

Dr. Walter Simons, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, intervened with a promise that something should be done, but Mr. Lloyd George promptly remarked that this was not sufficient.

The meeting was full of stormy and dramatic passages. The Premier pointing out that Germany had kept 60,000 machine guns, 12,000 cannon and millions of rifles hidden in houses. Both the dangers from the right and from the left were only possible because there were armed forces. The Allies did not intend to run risks either from Communists or Militarists. They must have specific details. If Germany behaved well in this respect, instantly there would be better relations. If there was hesitation, then they had nothing more to say to each other.

Mr. Fehrenbach made a speech, in which he drew a picture of the difficulties and gave instances of German pacifism, referring to the honesty of German motives. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "It is not your honesty I doubt, but your ability to execute the Treaty. There is no object in Germany going on with this conference if we do not put the thing on a definite basis. Disarm first, then we can talk of other things. Bring your plan tomorrow, otherwise the conference is a failure." Dr. Simons promised that this should be done, and, in some agitation, the meeting broke up.

#### Official Communiqué Issued

SFA, Belgium (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The text of the official communiqué issued after the session of the peace conference today reads:

"Following upon the arrival of Mr. Gessler (German Minister of Defense) and Major-General von Seeht (German Chief of Staff), the conference assembled at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Delacroix presided. With the exception of Mr. Francis Marsal, recalled to Paris in connection with parliamentary business, the same membership was present as at the previous sitting, including Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and a large number of allied military and technical experts. The presidents of the inter-allied military, naval and aeronautic commissions in control at Berlin were also present.

"The conference proceeded to discuss the execution of the military, naval and air clauses of the Peace Treaty. It heard a report on the execution of the military clauses in general by Mr. Gessler, which was supplemented by explanations from the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons.

"From these statements it appears that the German Government invokes the economic situation in Germany in explanation and justification of the delays in executing the military, naval and air clauses of the Treaty. Especially regarding the reduction of effectives, it points out how impossible it still finds it to disband too rapidly men who would swell the ranks of the unemployed.

"The president and, after him, Mr. Lloyd George, strongly insisted upon the necessity incumbent on the German Government of fixing definite and early dates for the execution of these military obligations. It is sincerely wished to insure peace and inspire confidence.

"To this end, Mr. Lloyd George requested the German delegates to furnish details to the next sitting, and, after having heard the German Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, who said he would guarantee the peaceful sentiments of the mass of the German people and their freedom from any idea of revenge, the conference fixed the next sitting for Wednesday, when it will hear statements from the German Government on the questions asked by Mr. Lloyd George."

#### Turkish Reply Considered

SPA, Belgium (Wednesday).—An official statement concerning the proceedings with regard to the Turkish treaty says:

"The conference assembled at 11 o'clock to examine the Turkish treaty reply, dated June 26, by Damad Ferid Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier. The conference agreed it was impossible to modify any of the principal clauses as requested by Turkey, but appointed a small expert committee, empowered to consult with the military authorities, to draft a reply.

"The reply will deal with certain minor points on which the Turkish memorandum has established a reasonable case, and will require signature of the treaty within 10 days after presentation of the reply."

#### Treaty Demand Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It was stated on good authority here yesterday that the Allies will not call upon the Turkish Government to sign the Peace Treaty, handed to the Ottoman representatives at the close of the San Remo conference, until after the allied forces have cleared the region in the vicinity of Constantinople of the Nationalist forces of Kemal Pasha, and by occupation of that territory have removed the basis of the Turkish Government's plea of inability to carry out the Treaty through the resisting activity of the Nationalists.

#### MINNEAPOLIS POST OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—An amount greatly in excess of any previous year, \$4,411,000, is announced by J. E. Purdy, postmaster, as the receipts of the Minneapolis post office for the last year. The increase is attributed to the fact that the city has become a center of the automobile industry.

## WITNESS CAPTURED BEFORE IRISH TRIAL

Police Sergeant Carried off by Armed Sinn Feiners—Grand Jurymen Threatened—Further Troubles Reported on Railways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).

The latest coup of Sinn Fein consists in the kidnapping of a police sergeant who was about to give evidence in a murder case. Sergeant Reilly, one of the principal witnesses in the Knocking case, which is being tried at the Armagh Assizes on Wednesday, was kidnapped on Tuesday night. He was brought out of his hotel by messages alleged to be from his brother who lives in the Nationalist quarter. When he stepped out, he was asked for a match and, while he stopped to give it, the policeman accompanying him walked ahead and Reilly was quickly surrounded by armed Sinn Feiners, who threw him into a motor car and drove away.

Several shots were fired and military sentries reported that cars without lights had been driven furiously past them. Armed police are now scouring the countryside in search of the missing man. The trial concerns the murder of a policeman. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the guards have been subpoenaed for the defense.

The Waterford grand jury received notices purporting to come from the headquarters of the Irish republican army, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, as follows: "Take notice that it has come to my knowledge that you have been summoned as a juror at the forthcoming assizes. Now be it known to you that, to obey such a summons will be considered an act of treason against the Irish Republic and you are hereby warned that you will do it at your peril."

It is becoming nearly impossible to get a sufficient attendance of jurors, who are being fined £2 each in the various centers for failing to present themselves.

Negotiations between the newspaper proprietors and the Printers Alliance and Kindred Trades Unions still go on, and the latter are expected to be in a position to present their decision after a conference. So far, the pourparlers indicate an amicable ending to the matter at issue. The intervention of the Lord Mayor of Dublin in this serious dispute has had a conciliatory effect, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, which usually attends conferences under his presidency.

Signalmen have apparently joined forces with other railwaymen in dislocating the traffic. On Monday night Signalman A. Balbriggan refused to give the all-clear signal for a train from Dublin to Belfast loaded with munitions for celebrations of July 12 in Belfast. In consequence, the train was delayed until another signalman was found to relieve him. Irish volunteers arrested on Monday a driver and fireman who were on duty on a train which was to convey military and police, and carried them to some unknown destination.

#### CAPTURE OF ROVNO BY SOVIETS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Bolshevik military communiqué on Tuesday states: "Our troops, pursuing the defeated Polish troops, have occupied the town of Rovno. We captured over 1000 prisoners and a large amount of booty, including two armoured trains, two tanks, two six-inch guns, one wireless station, 500 horses and a train with locomotive."

"In the Proskurov direction, our troops have broken through the enemy's fortified zone and are driving him back along the railway. At Komariv station, we captured eight wagons of barbed wire, one wagon of French shells and some cases of hand grenades."

#### Imports Into Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Moscow wireless messages state that, between May 8 and June 19, the following consignments from abroad passed the Yamburg frontier post: 269 wagons of agricultural implements, 117 wagons of paper, 8 wagons of leather, 3 wagons of saws, 11 wagons of tanning extract, 62 wagons of garden seeds, 827 wagons of potato seed; a total of 1297 wagons with a freight of over 1,000,000 pounds. In addition, 13 automobiles, 2400 pounds of leather for boot soles, 5000 barrels of herrings and many other goods have been disembarked at Revel, awaiting loading for Russia.

#### SUGAR-LADEN SHIPS DOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Two more consignments of sugar have reached Boston within 15 hours of each other with the arrivals of the steamer Corapeake on Tuesday, carrying a shipment of 6,080,000 pounds, and the steamer Lake Eliko, yesterday with 6,931,200 pounds, from Cuba.

#### BALKAN COMMITTEE MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A meeting of the Balkan committee was held here on Monday with Noel Buxton in the chair, when questions of Albania, the position of Bulgaria, prisoners of war in Greece, and the political future of Montenegro were fully discussed. Three resolutions were unanimously adopted, the first expressing sympathy with the Albanians and reaffirming the resolution of October 30, 1919, in favor of Albania's independence; the second urging the British Government to do its utmost to secure the immediate release of all Bulgarian prisoners of war in Greece; and the third desiring self-determination for the people of Montenegro, and saying that questions of their future government and the boundaries of their country are suitable matters for consideration by the League of Nations.

## MEXICO IS SCENE OF THREE REVOLTS

Leaders of Revolutionary Movements Trying to Form Junction—Miss Carranza Issues a Protest to the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Three revolts are in progress in Mexico, according to information which has reached the State Department, and the leaders of these movements are said to be making efforts to form a junction.

Inasmuch as the leader of one of these movements is Gen. Ricardo Gonzales, a nephew of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, it is thought possible that it may have greater significance than appears on the surface. Although Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Alvaro Obregon have been reported on the best of terms, and the former abandoned his projected presidential campaign in favor of the latter, their military forces are said to be encamped on opposite sides of Mexico City and to be kept completely separate. Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the Sonora leader, is said to be holding aloof from both.

Gonzales' Attitude Puzzling

The attitude of Gen. Pablo Gonzales has been puzzling since the beginning of the Sonora insurrection. Considered by President Carranza one of his strongest adherents, General Gonzales abandoned the president at the critical moment, and his defection assured the success of the rebellion. It more-over necessitated the disastrous attempt by Mr. Carranza and his forces to retreat to Veracruz.

After some wavering, General Gonzales issued a manifesto which practically indicated a military coalition between himself and General Obregon for the government of the republic; and thereafter he withdrew from the presidential race and has since styled himself a supporter of Obregon. It is questioned, however, whether his ambitions have been completely stifled. General Gonzales is a man of great wealth, who commands a large number of troops, and who can obtain influential support. He is not distinguished, however, as a commander in the field.

Forces Seek to Form Junction

The revolt of his nephew does not appear to have reached menacing proportions by any means. Consul Blocker, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, informed the State Department yesterday that Ricardo Gonzales had only from 50 to 200 men. He had to cut the railroad lines south of Monclova and advanced to Barroteran, where his men are now holding coal mines. Two hundred federal soldiers were reported coming from Piedras Negras and another force from Saltillo to attack him. At Piedras Negras it was said that Gen. Jesus Guajardo's revolt is supported by 300 men and that he is at Gomez Palacio, near Torreón, moving north.

According to the Mexico City Press, Ricardo Gonzales was trying to form a junction with Jesus Guajardo and with the troops of Gen. Carlos Osuna and Gen. Larrabee Aguirre, who, it is officially acknowledged at Tampico, according to the United States consul at that port, are in revolt against the present government. General Osuna is said, General Aguirre on the San Luis Potosi Railroad line. Meanwhile, a bandit leader named Ortiz, also a "general," has broken into publicity with a theft of \$50,000.

Gen. Porfirio Cordena, who was appointed military governor of Coahuila, by the troops of Gen. Carlos Osuna and Gen. Larrabee Aguirre, who, it is officially acknowledged at Tampico, according to the United States consul at that port, are in revolt against the present government. General Osuna is said, General Aguirre on the San Luis Potosi Railroad line. Meanwhile, a bandit leader named Ortiz, also a "general," has broken into publicity with a theft of \$50,000.

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#### Government Watchful

The activity of the nephew of Pablo Gonzales and the arrest of his adherent in Coahuila may signify a break between the Gonzales and Obregon factions, in which case the attitude of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, who is friendly with both generals, but considered more favorably disposed toward General Obregon, might be decisive. If Pablo Gonzales has any connection with his nephew's revolt, he will probably not make it known unless it is assured some measure of success.

Representatives of the de facto government do not expect any of the revolutionary movements to make headway. Officials here, however, are watching developments critically. A statement issued by the Mexican Embassy crediting the provisional president, Adolfo de la Huerta, with threats of severe treatment against any revolutionists, recognizes the existence of several movements against the government. Francisco Villa, according to the de facto government, has undergone a defeat from an attack from federal forces, but no word has been received here of a reported armistice or his agreement under certain conditions to surrender. Plans to unite his forces with those of Gen. Carlos Osuna are said to have been discovered.

Protest from Julia Carranza

A document from Julia Carranza, daughter of the former President, has reached this city and is said to have

#### THEATRICAL

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## RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE REMOVED

United States Will Now Permit Commercial Intercourse With Russia and Central Powers, Except in War Materiel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Removal of restrictions on trade with Russia was announced yesterday by the State Department, under conditions, however, which are likely to offer for a time considerable obstacles to effective commercial intercourse with that country. The State Department's project applies to all countries which were a part of the old Russian Empire.

Statements issued last night by the war trade board section of the Department of State show that the department's announcement of the lifting of trade restrictions against Russia means a general resumption of trade relation with all the countries which fought against the Allies, with certain distinct reservations. The war trade board section's statements show that the arrangement provides a real basis for trade.

Special export license RAC 77 as amended by the section will authorize the exportation by freight or express without individual licenses to all countries in the world of all commodities, except certain commodities consigned to Russia, Hungary, Austria, Turkey, or Bulgaria; arms, ammunition and explosives consigned to China and arms and munitions of war consigned to Mexico.

Reservations on War Supplies

An individual export license must be secured before any war supplies may be sent to Russia, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria or Austria. Such licenses will be granted only in exceptional cases. Articles covered include aircraft of all kinds, apparatus for making or storing gases, flame or acids used in war; armor plates, armored motor cars, barbed wire, camp equipment, military clothing, explosives, field glasses, gases for war purposes, guns, machine guns, military wagons and gun mountings; military horse equipment, mines, submarines, projectiles, grenades, range finders, submarine signaling apparatus, torpedoes, warships or parts of specified articles, or implements used in warfare.

Individual licenses will be required for the export to Russia of locomotives or motor cars and such exports will be permitted only "when exporters submit convincing evidence that the articles are destined for civil purposes only." Barbed wire and certain other articles listed may be sent to the countries named if it can be shown that they will be used for civilian purposes.

Another statement by the war trade board section regarding shipments by mail "permits any local postmaster to accept without individual license, shipments of all commodities when destined to any country in the world."

Restrictions on Imports Lifted

Many restrictions on imports are also lifted, and with certain reservations the general enemy trade license now "authorizes all persons in the United States on and after July 8, 1920, to trade and communicate with all persons with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy Act."

It is evident from the nature of the department's statement that this country is still committed to a policy of such opposition to Soviet institutions as practically to insist upon their destruction. Although trade with Estonia and Livonia will probably be considerably facilitated by the new arrangement, trade with Soviet Russia will be more difficult, though not impossible, by any means.

Government officials explained yesterday that the situation did not in the least affect the case of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, trade representative of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, who is now in this country and against whom deportation proceedings have been brought under the immigration law. Nothing could affect the case of Mr. Martens.

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been forwarded to the State Department. It is entitled "Protest to the world against Alvaro Obregon for the assassination of my father Venustiano Carranza." She declares that Mexico "is deprived of the liberty of speech by the ruling militarists, and there is no responsible government," and charges General Obregon with sole responsibility for the killing of Mr. Carranza.

"Messages and other proofs which exist show he was the only one who instructed Herrero to have the President of Mexico disappear," she says, declaring that the Mexican people are deeply indignant.

Villa Armistice Report Confirmed

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The War Secretary's office yesterday confirmed the report that an armistice between Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, and the government had been agreed to.

Bandits Hold Up Mexican Train

EAGLE PASS, Texas.—A Mexican paymaster's train was held up on Monday by bandits, who obtained \$50,000 in gold, according to reports which declare that bandits are controlling Monclova, Coahuila. Troops from Torreón are being rushed there. No trains are running beyond Sabinas.

PLANS FOR MEETING ON ALAND QUESTION

League Secretary Asks Swedish and Finnish Governments to Send Qualified Delegates—Dr. Nansen's Successful Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).

The Aland Islands question will be discussed at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in London on July 9, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the meeting having been called by the British Government under Article XI of the covenant.

The Secretary-General of the League communicated the letter of the British Government to the Swedish and Finnish governments, and, in his letter to the Swedish Government, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, said: "In naming your representative in this matter, your government will doubtless bear in mind the application of Article IV, paragraph five, which deals with the case where a question brought before the council specially affects the interests of a member of the League not represented on the council."

In a similar letter to the Finnish Foreign Minister, the Secretary-General asked to be furnished with all useful information and added: "I would suggest the desirability of your sending to this meeting a person qualified to give these explanations and fully authorized to represent your government at the council's request, in the course of the deliberations which will follow."

The Swedish representative is Hjalmar Branting, the Premier, while the Finnish is Mr. Enokell.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who was undertaken to secure repatriation of the war prisoners on behalf of the League, has already achieved remarkable success with regard to the Greek and Bulgarian prisoners. There are at present 9584 Bulgarian prisoners in Greece, and 348 Greeks in Bulgaria.

The Greek Government, however, has informed Dr. Nansen of its decision to repatriate all the Bulgarian prisoners, except 600, who will be handed over immediately as the Bulgarian Government repatriates the 348 Greek prisoners. Dr. Nansen has accordingly approached the Bulgarian Government with regard to the release of the Greeks,







## OUTLOOK IN ORIENT OF SILK INDUSTRY

**American Mission Reports That  
Great Enlargement Is Possible  
in China, and That Japan's  
Crop Can Be Increased Too**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—China has a golden opportunity to develop and enlarge her historic industry of silk culture to an almost limitless extent, and Japan also can still further increase her silk crop considerably, while the prospect of a growing demand for silk, especially in America, offers ground for the belief that a largely increased production of raw silk in both these countries can be absorbed, according to the report of the American Silk Mission, which has recently spent more than three months traveling in the Orient. The mission, sent by the Silk Association of America, visited the principal cities and silk centers of both China and Japan, and was permitted to inspect producing plants both large and small.

Urgent invitations from both countries to the association were considered convincing evidence that the raw silk men of both would cooperate with American raw silk consumers in unifying, expanding and improving the silk industry.

Origin in China

"China was the birthplace of silk culture. It has been practiced there for thousands of years," the mission reports. "The soil and climate are right. There is an abundance of cheap labor of the proper kind. The traditions and customs of the people lead them to take to it easily. An organization exists which needs only to be perfected and modernized to make it meet the need of today. Therefore, in order to obtain a larger raw silk supply, China seems to be a very productive field."

It was felt that the signs of awakening to a new and more progressive policy, the acceptance of a new political creed, and the first moves toward democracy were promising, and that the pupils of the Christian schools and colleges were the center of the new political and social awakening. The Silk Association had already contributed a large sum of money toward the establishment of a department of agriculture at the Canton Christian College and the mission was so pleased with the progress made that it contributed another \$5000 while in Canton.

The mission reports that while in the Canton district no fewer than 85 per cent of filatures have changed their machines and are reeling according to American specifications. The amount of silk suitable for American consumption has thus been largely increased, nearly doubled in fact, and this "new style" silk has brought a larger price than that reeled in the old way. In this district there are six and seven crops of cocoons a year, instead of but two or three, as in northern China and Japan, but more inspection is needed to improve the quality.

Labor Conditions

Labor conditions are not altogether satisfactory in Chinese factories. Child labor is employed; the girl reelers, who are both skillful and industrious, being often helped by children. The average working day is 12 hours, exclusive of rest time. Buildings, machinery and methods in Canton are primitive and poor, for the most part, but the establishments are operated by owners who are willing to carry out instructions for improvement. In Shanghai this is more difficult, as silk filatures there are usually built and equipped by local capitalists and leased to operators, generally for one year, and the owner takes little interest in making changes.

The mission feels that as a first step toward progress, sound, adequately financed companies must be established who shall own and operate their own plants.

"The final great obstacle to progress is the chaotic condition of the monetary and the political status," says the report. "It must be obvious to all that the lack of a fixed monetary unit, coupled with the great handicap of constantly fluctuating values due to the vagaries of the silver exchange market, must make industrial and commercial development uncertain and slow."

Chinese Need Help

"American silk manufacturers are not, as individual units, well organized, or equipped for the work of industrial leadership in foreign fields. It is the Chinese themselves who should build up a Chinese industry, but they need instruction and advice and practical help which American interests can give."

The mission also believes that some well organized, strongly developed company, familiar with eastern markets and peoples, should recognize the great possibilities and undertake either the creation of its own filatures or take an active interest in Chinese filatures, and provide model plants as object lessons to the Chinese.

In Japan the mission urged the adoption of more definite classification of raw silk and found the Japanese eager to cooperate. It was informed by the Japanese that Japan could produce from two to three times as much silk as at present by cultivating land hitherto uncultivated, and by turning over rice land to silk culture, a matter of economy, as rice can be imported more cheaply than it can now be grown, they say. It was estimated that more than 8,000,000 acres could be reclaimed.

Large Factor in Japan

The Japanese reeling industry was found to be well organized, but the buildings left much to be desired. The

factory girls live on the premises and their working days are from 13 to 14 hours, with two intermissions of about two hours altogether. Here, too, child labor is employed.

Raw silk, the largest article of export from Japan, has become so large a factor in the country's international commerce that it plays an important part in the daily life of the people, the mission found, and is the pivotal factor in its financial and banking situation. It furnishes employment to a large part of the population, and more than half the agricultural population is so interested in the cultivation of the mulberry and the silk worm that instruction in these subjects is given in the schools.

The missions feels that a good work has been begun, that a closer contact has been established with the Orient, and that improved relations will result. It plans more visits of a less formal nature, preliminary to an international agreement upon certain points involved in the trade.

## TUITION FEE FOR SCHOOL CRITICIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The practice of charging a tuition fee for all pupils attending the high school on the island of Maui, the purpose being to exclude children of plantation laborers who, it was thought, could not or would not pay the tuition, is discriminatory and unjustifiable and should be abandoned, says the federal school survey report prepared by Dr. Frank P. Bunker, head of the city schools division of the Bureau of Education at Washington, District of Columbia, and his associates.

In the report it is pointed out that a public high school must be kept open to the poorest and humblest boy or girl in the Territory, and his way made as easy as possible if the school is to accomplish the work which it is organized especially to do. The charging of a tuition fee in order that the school may be retained largely for the children of the more prosperous people is a plan which will defeat the very purpose for which public schools are established, the report concludes.

## WHISKY SMUGGLING REPORTS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Starting as a joke here, a story has gained wide circulation through the United States and Canada, and even appeared in a newspaper in Cairo, Egypt, that Canadian liquor is being smuggled across the Detroit River by means of a torpedo.

Newspapers over the country have taken up the tale, some describing in detail the construction of the torpedo, which was said to be directed by wireless and to carry intoxicants from the Canadian shore, and water from the American shore as ballast.

Federal and city authorities are at a loss to understand just how the report started, but it was not given credence longer than 24 hours, or until an investigation could be completed. It is believed an article in

## REAL COMMUNITY ARCHITECTURE

It is New Mexico that claims to have originated a type of real American architecture in community building which utilizes features of the terraced Pueblo Indian houses and of the old Spanish churches, both products of the soil and influenced by the conditions peculiar to their isolated, half-desert environment.

Her plan of adapting a common style

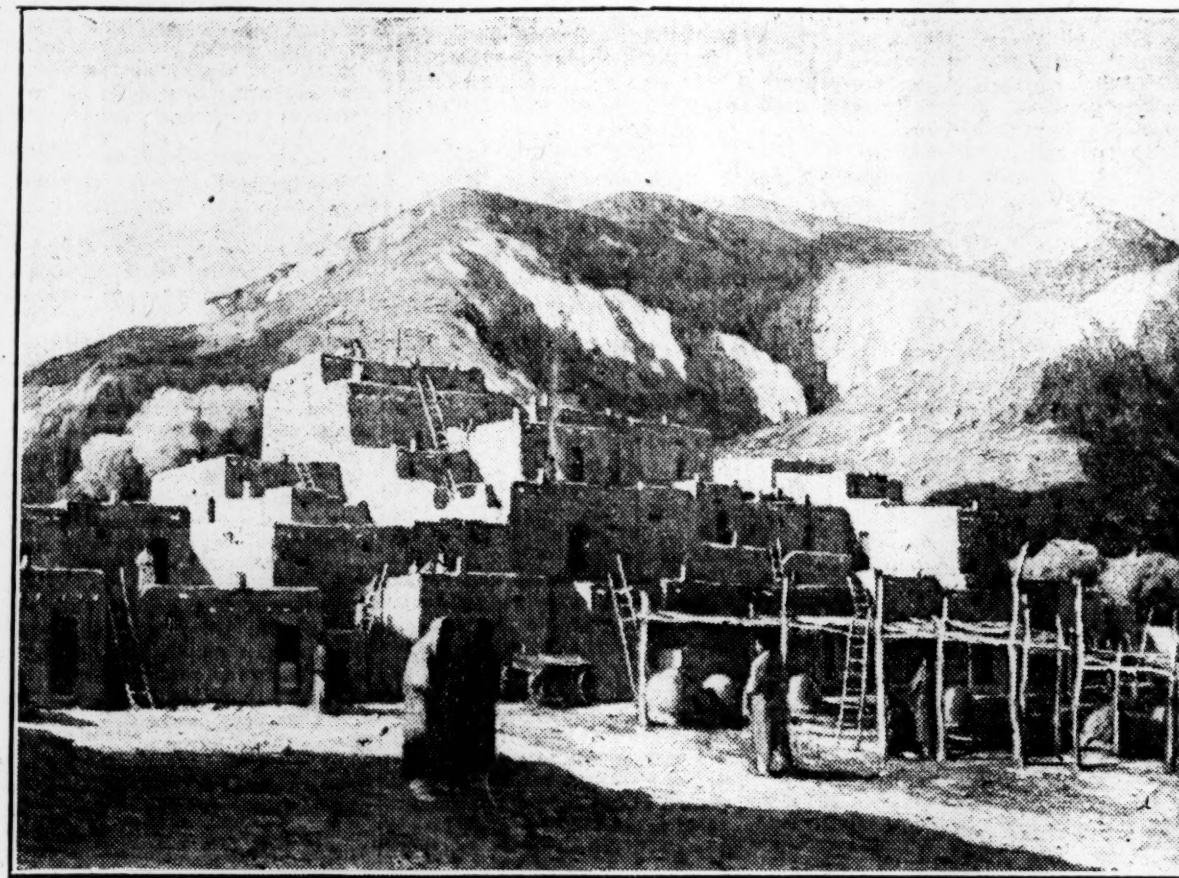
which has grown up in the environment.

Tyrone has the distinction of being that anomalous thing, a beautiful mining camp. From the plunging curves of the automobile road descending from the Continental Divide on the east the town is as picturesque as a Swiss village. And the charm of the place grows on one as he travels the steep, pine-scented streets or stops for a panoramic view from a windswept hill-top.

With a large part of her population composed of Mexican laborers who were once content with tumbled-down

shacks, Tyrone has insisted on beautiful homes for everybody. Workingmen's houses, some containing only two rooms, but clean and comfortable, line the streets of the Mexican quarter. One result has been the education of the Mexican laborer to better methods of living. Houses are now rented as fast as they can be built by the company, and there is a growing demand for larger, better houses with three or four rooms and bath. A sanitary squad cleans streets, empties garbage and looks after the general cleanliness of the town, with no charge to tenants. Electric lights, sewer connection, water and gas are provided in every house. Each room has electric plugs for iron, toasters, percolators or other devices.

Tyrone is a corporation town and the systematic efforts of the Phelps Dodge Company to provide wholesome living conditions and harmonious surroundings for its employees have proved successful. It is not an experiment, but a wise business achievement.



Original Pueblo Indian architecture—a community house

of architecture to the needs of the community might well afford suggestions to builders in any part of the country. When the idea of the smaller center, the more or less isolated manufacturing plant and residence section, is being given serious attention and even an actual trial in certain instances, this achievement of the Southwest seems significant.

Indians and Spaniards found logs and adobe clay the only available building materials in much of this arid and remote country. They created beautiful and enduring structures from these crude materials, and modern builders are discovering that they can not do better than go to the old pueblos and missions for inspiration. The style based on these models is being used exclusively now in a number of New Mexico towns and has attracted much favorable comment from visitors. Steel framework and concrete are being substituted for the wooden timbers and burnt clay of the pioneers, but the general type is as practical as ever.

The idea started in Santa Fe, where there was already the old palace of

shacks, Tyrone has insisted on beautiful homes for everybody. Workingmen's houses, some containing only two rooms, but clean and comfortable, line the streets of the Mexican quarter. One result has been the education of the Mexican laborer to better methods of living. Houses are now rented as fast as they can be built by the company, and there is a growing demand for larger, better houses with three or four rooms and bath. A sanitary squad cleans streets, empties garbage and looks after the general cleanliness of the town, with no charge to tenants. Electric lights, sewer connection, water and gas are provided in every house. Each room has electric plugs for iron, toasters, percolators or other devices.

Tyrone is a corporation town and the systematic efforts of the Phelps Dodge Company to provide wholesome living conditions and harmonious surroundings for its employees have proved successful. It is not an experiment, but a wise business achievement.

Some have built houses in the Mexican style, and the whole town, from the old Kit Carson home just off the plaza to the newest studio, is a harmonious architectural scheme.

## STRINGENT TRAFFIC LAW APPLICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Stricter enforcement of the traffic laws, particularly those with regard to drivers operating vehicles while under the influence of liquor, has resulted in a large increase in the number of convictions, according to figures given out by Frank A. Goodwin, state Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who has revoked 69 licenses for the month of June in cases of intoxication. This number is an increase of 16 over the figure for June of last year, and represents increased activity on the part of the police at the instance of the registrar, who recently inaugurated a drive against violators of the state automobile laws.

The Registry of Motor Vehicles of Massachusetts purposes to show the automobilist that driving in an inebriated condition, speeding, ignoring traffic rules and defying license laws will no longer be tolerated. Two hundred and seventy-seven licenses have been revoked during the month of June.

There has been a marked change in the attitude of the courts toward offenders driving under the influence of liquor. Fewer cases are being placed on file and convictions are increasing under the law which permits both fine and confinement on the first offense. A large and general increase in the amount of the fine imposed is also noted in the majority of cases of this nature.

The committee appointed by Mr. Goodwin to draw up plans for a statewide highway safety campaign has been divided into committees on finance, organization and publicity. It is planned to raise \$25,000 from among the insurance companies and dealers' associations, and conduct an ably organized and advertised drive throughout the State.

Motor Drivers Sentenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

METHUEN, Massachusetts—Special orders for the rounding up of all persons driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor, and an appreciation of the fact that jail sentences rather than fines is a more effective way for the courts to deal with such offenders, resulted in the arrests and sentencing of two men in Methuen this week. John Bozils was given 60 days in the House of Correction and also held on a charge of stealing the car in which he was arrested to be heard before the grand jury. Pellegrino Vone was sentenced for 30 days.

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## ALIEN RELEASED AT ELLIS ISLAND

**Decision in Case of Man Arrested  
at Detroit Basis of Appeal in  
Behalf of 28 Other Prisoners  
Held on Similar Charges**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The recent decision by United States Judge Learned Hand releasing Wasy Tolsty, one of the many persons held at Ellis Island for deportation, like Judge George W. Anderson's decision in Boston, has brought into question the manner in which the United States Government has been handling the question of so-called undesirable aliens, and has furnished 28 other prisoners on the island with a weapon with which they hope soon to gain their freedom.

Since Judge Hand made his decision, Isaac Short, attorney for Mr. Tolsty, has taken steps to make full use of it. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that on the strength of that decision the cases of 28 other prisoners had been reopened, rehearings held, and applications for their release made to the Department of Labor at Washington.

Case Regarded as Typical

The Tolsty case is regarded as typical of a majority of the cases of the apprehension and subsequent deportation of undesirable aliens. Mr. Tolsty was one of 60 persons arrested last November in a Department of Justice raid on a Detroit hall. In his possession was found a copy of an announcement of meetings to be held by the Union of Russian Workers. He had been found selling the union's literature, and a copy of its manifesto was found among the books he was selling. Mr. Tolsty was held in \$10,000 bail and with 35 others removed to Ellis Island, reaching there too late to be deported on the Buford. On motion for a writ of habeas corpus made by Swinburne Hale, Judge Hand made his decision, which protects Mr. Tolsty from being deported merely because he is suspected of being a member of the Union of Russian Workers.

Since it is declared that several deportations have been ordered merely because a man was affiliated or in sympathy with a Communist organization, Judge Hand's decision is held to be as important, in its way, as was Judge Anderson's. It read in part:

"There is but one question in this case, which is, whether there is any evidence to connect the relator with the Union of Russian Workers. Geigow vs. Uhl, 239 U. S. 3.

No Admission of Charge

"The relator was examined at the hearing, but no evidence was obtained from him which bore on this question for he made no admissions which indicated that he was connected with the union, but on the contrary denied that he had ever been at any place where they met. The case against him

depends altogether upon the evidence of Mr. Apelman, an agent who appears to have been present at the time when he was first apprehended.

"The upshot of the evidence, therefore, comes to this: that there was found upon his person an announcement of lectures to be given by a revolutionary organization, and that he was distributing a pile of papers, among which was the manifesto of this organization, at some 'act' or 'performance' at Turner Hall, the character of which is not stated. His possession of an announcement of lectures is not evidence of anything whatever, except that he was interested enough not to throw it away. Even had he attended the lectures it would have been no evidence that he was a member of or affiliated with the union.

Distribution Not Evidence

"Nor does the distribution or sale of pamphlets, among which the manifesto was one, constitute evidence of affiliation or membership with the union. Nothing is shown of the other documents, how many or what they were. That he meant to have the document reach the hands of others was, of course, evidence that he approved of its effect upon them and that he was therefore in general sympathy with its sentiments. There are, it is true, other possible interpretations even of this, but it seems to me that there would be evidence that his own beliefs were in harmony with those expressed and that he was willing to help in their propaganda. An effective form of propaganda is, of course, by means of such printed pamphlets. That is, however, not the ground for his deportation, which depends on his membership or affiliation with the organization. It would obviously be an inference without any just foundation whatever to conclude that he was a member because he distributed its manifesto. Argument upon that seems scarcely necessary.

"As to affiliation, the case is not clear and depends upon how one defines that word. I take it to mean a relation of cooperation between the members of two or more organizations. Perhaps it may also include an irregular connection of a single individual with the society, not amounting to membership. However this may be, it seems to me pretty clear that it involves a mutual recognition of permanent cooperation between the organization and person affiliated, and not a spasmodic assistance. Mere sympathy with the aims of the society, even accompanied by efforts to further its aims, does not fall within that word.

"I can find nothing in the evidence throwing any light upon the character of the meeting in Turner Hall or even that it was held under the auspices of the union, but, if so, that would not be enough. To distribute pamphlets for the union indicated no affiliation with it in the sense that I understand it. One may be willing for that moment to help, but there must be some more permanent nexus than that.

"As I can therefore find no evidence supporting any of the charges made in the warrant, the writ will be sustained and the relator discharged."



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## PRESS OPINION ON COX CANDIDACY

Ohio Governor Praised as a Vote-Getter—Varying Views on His Attitude on Liquor—Strategy of the Democratic Party

Comments from United States newspapers, east, west and south, on the presidential nominee of the Democratic national convention, James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, are appended.

### Washington Star

Selection falls upon Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, a man of much ability and of high attainment politically, of clean life and record personally and, as far as disclosed, in perfect accord with the principles enunciated in the platform just framed at San Francisco.

In respect to personal popularity the Democrats have undeniably chosen well. Governor Cox will make a strong appeal to the country. It is too soon to reckon the effect of his leanings toward the "personal liberty" side of the wet and dry question, coupled with the more emphatic rejection by the convention of the bone-dry plank of Mr. Bryan than that of the damp plank of Mr. Cockran. If pressed to the issue, Governor Cox may be forced to state his views in terms that will establish him as the champion of modification of the act of enforcement.

There is a chance, therefore, that with Mr. Cox as candidate the Democratic campaign may turn upon prohibition as the major issue, rather than upon the League of Nations, upon which the Administration has undoubtedly set its heart, and which the platform chiefly stresses.

### Chicago Tribune

Mr. Cox is the best evasion of awkward declarations the party could find, but the people, we believe, prefer an assurance to an evasion.

The party dodged the liquor issue, but the candidate revives it. On the covenant the party was vehement and the candidate silent. On liquor the party is silent and the candidate eloquent. It is as shrewd a manipulation of issues as could be made.

On a straight prohibition issue we believe the country would go dry. In a presidential election with the liquor issue injected sectionally no one can tell. The South would vote dry, but it will vote Democratic, wet or dry.

Eleven southern states will give Cox 126 electoral votes. They are as good as counted for him now. If these states knew that the first thing he would do would be to recommend a beer and light wine amendment to the Volstead Enforcement Act they would give their electoral votes to him.

A Democratic candidate needs to pick only 102 electoral votes in the northeast and west. In five states there has been action on liquor since prohibition, either by legislation or in popular referendum. New York and New Jersey have passed laws to permit the manufacture and sale of beer, a permission which does not permit, but which expresses, The Massachusetts Legislature passed such a law and the Governor vetoed it. Rhode Island almost nullified the Constitution and Ohio went wet on a referendum.

These states have 106 votes in the electoral college. California contains both Johnson and grape growers. The grape growers probably will like Cox. Johnson, who threw Hughes, has not expressed any warmth of feeling for the Republican Party of late.

We believe facing both ways will not get an endorsement from the people and positive assertion of Americanism will win over assertion of internationalism.

### Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

As goes Ohio usually has gone the presidency. It will in all probability be that way the coming campaign. Therefore, in a sense, the issue joined rests with Ohio for settlement. Recognition of this contingency carried much weight in behalf of Governor Cox at San Francisco. It was felt that the Democrats must have Ohio to win, and that if anybody could carry Ohio, Cox could.

There isn't a chance on earth for anybody eligible to fall of voting in Ohio in November. Incidentally, the occasion furnishes an exceedingly opportune time for definite settling of the question of the State's absolute allegiance to Republicanism in any contest involving straight dyed-in-the-wool, non-shrinkable party principles. The personal equation of an appeal to state pride is a stand-off. To a son of Ohio must go the distinction. It is simply a choice as to which son, and all things being, as they are, so nearly equal, Republicans will vote for the

Republican son, and Democrats will vote for the Democratic son.

The result in Ohio is already forecast. Senator Harding will carry the State in a manner commensurate in impressiveness with his election-winning record over that of his opponent.

### Atlanta Constitution

The Democratic convention in choosing Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio as its candidate for President selected a man who will appeal effectively to the suffrage of the whole country. Cox is a big man—big intellectually, big in character, big in point of accomplishments in the interest of good government and human progress. He is a man of broad vision, a man of strong, positive convictions, and has the courage to maintain them. He is progressive, yet conservative. He believes, as his record shows, in a single standard of justice before the law; hence, he is the friend of rich and poor, Capital and Labor, his standard being simply the standard of pure Americanism.

From the standpoint of political strategy, the nomination of Cox and Roosevelt could not be improved upon. From every viewpoint, the nomination of Governor Cox and Roosevelt can only be seen as a bitter blow to Republican hopes of success.

### New York Times

The Democrats enter the campaign with a candidate worthy of the noble and compelling cause which they are resolved shall triumph through their victory at the polls. Their platform, their purpose, their candidate are in harmony. They seek good government and sound administration at home and such an advance toward the moral regeneration of the world as may be attained by the efforts of brave and sincere men unselfishly devoted to the principles they profess. In the platform they adopted at San Francisco they declare that "the Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practical means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments."

There is an unequivocal pronouncement upon the great issue, there is a candidate fully committed to support of the party's position. Candidate and platform confront a rival candidate who, in the Senate, voted unwisely with the partisan group opposed to the ratification of the Treaty, and a rival platform adopted at Chicago in which that group of the Treaty's enemies is commended for its successful resistance to the adoption of the plan for preserving the peace of the world. The opposing parties have taken their positions, the field is ready for that "great referendum" which the President said must decide whether the United States shall withhold its aid from this desired consummation.

### The Sun and New York Herald

When all is said and done, however, Governor Cox may be expected to put into this contest both speed and power. He has shown himself a hard campaigner and a good vote-getter. It is no ordinary office seeker who can win and hold a Republican seat in Congress and win three over the Governorship of a leading state which is normally, traditionally and famously Republican. It is no ordinary administrator who can conduct the business affairs of that American commonwealth term after term to the satisfaction of its taxpayers and voters. It is no ordinary citizen and man who, whether through the handiwork of the wet bosses or whatever cause, can get himself accepted by one of the two great political parties to be its candidate for President of the United States.

Nevertheless, it is the judgement of The Sun and New York Herald that while the contest is going to be a hot one, a fierce one, Senator Harding will prove himself, in Ohio as in the nation, the victor at the polls.

### New York Tribune

The nomination of James Middleton Cox is due to the circumstance that he was the "wettest" candidate in sight; to the desire to get as far away from Wilsonism as possible, and to the fact that the nominee is from Ohio. The Democratic Party, disregarding the sentiment of the west and counting the south as certain in any event, is to make its main struggle in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey and in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The party returns to its old campaign strategy—to working for a combination of solid south and northern cities.

### New York World

By the nomination of James M. Cox the San Francisco convention has given its party a leader well versed in the principles of democracy, a candidate who has the pleasing habit of carry-

ing his own state, and a man who in high office has demonstrated his capacity to legislate and to govern.

From what we know of him we should say that Governor Cox, if elected, would enforce the prohibition amendment to the letter and all laws made in harmony therewith. He is not likely, in response to any exhortation, public or private, to go beyond that, as so many zealots are now insisting must be the case. The Supreme Court and the conventions of both parties have left the issue with Congress, and there, no doubt, Governor Cox will leave it, obedient to its decree.

As to the League of Nations he has been described as warm; yet no one has spoken more strongly in its favor than he did in his Jackson Day address. That he favors it and would ratify the Treaty without impairing its integrity as is so eloquently promised by the platform upon which he is to stand, is to be assumed as a matter of course.

### Baltimore Sun

The immediate situation is that the Democrats enter their campaign with a much superior declaration of principles and a possibly much superior candidate. It may be that one or the other of the nominees will develop unsuspected qualities in the campaign. After all, the people really know much less about either Harding or Cox than they usually do about men honored with presidential nominations. There is a suggestion in Cox's record, particularly in the way he handled the Labor troubles in Ohio last year, when he resolutely removed a Democratic Mayor who had shown himself incapable of maintaining order and placed a Republican in his stead, that he may have unexpected elements of reserve strength. We shall all know more in a month or two.

### Boston Herald

In the selection of James M. Cox as their candidate for the presidency, the Democrats have nominated a mediocre man—a politician rather than a statesman—but one whose chances of election stand much above the average of convention possibilities.

Governor Cox is wholly separated from the Wilson régime. He has not been a member of the Cabinet, nor held any other appointive office under the Administration. Here is, then, a Democrat who stands apart from the federal Administration while favoring its great public policies. Though he would not be adverse to reasonable reservations, he is in substance a follower of the Wilson theory of world organization. Thus he is with the Administration, but not of it. He will partake of the weakness and the strength of its policies, without suffering from the peculiarities of Mr. Wilson's own unhappy personality.

### Boston Globe

The San Francisco convention has made a strategic nomination. How strong Governor Cox would look the next morning did not appear to the country until some hours after the forty-fourth ballot changed into a stampede, culminating in choice by acclamation. It is not probable that even the very delegates who participated in one of the longest deadlocks in American political history realized the availability of the nominee until they waked up after agreeing on him.

Six months ago almost every one expected that the contest for the presidency would be merely formal—with the Republican candidate winning in a walk. The Democratic nomination has changed all that, and we are to have a real contest after all.

### Boston Transcript

Franklin D. Roosevelt will add no little strength to the Democratic ticket. His contribution, however, will be conspicuously less than the contribution of strength added to the Republican ticket by the election of Governor Calvin Coolidge as Republican candidate for Vice-President. It is in comparison, indeed, with the Republican candidate for Vice-President that Franklin D. Roosevelt suffers most.

### REPLY FROM DR. GONDRA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. Manuel Gondra, President-elect of Paraguay, has sent the following message to Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary of State, replying to a radio message from Mr. Davis:

"I highly appreciate your kind telegram of congratulation and I am happy to see how faithfully you have interpreted the feeling of friendship and cooperation with which I shall endeavor to cement the close relations that exist between my country and the United States. Please accept the assurance of my personal esteem."

## DRY AMENDMENT OBJECT OF ATTACK

Association Being Formed to Overthrow It, and Meantime to Defeat Dry Candidates and Repeal the Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Every business office in Washington has received a notice from the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in the form of a letter, the contents of which are as follows:

"The Volstead Law can be repealed. We ask you to help us to do it.

"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is a national society, founded by men of the highest standing and integrity, none of whom has ever been remotely connected with the liquor trade.

"It does not advocate the return of the saloon. It does seek:

"1. To create a storm of organized public opinion against the present drastic laws.

"2. By organizing voters, to prevent the nomination of candidates for public office who are not in sympathy with more liberal liquor laws. The prohibitionists used this system—the same system will defeat them.

"Will you help us in this program? Your name will not be made public without your consent.

"The membership fee is only \$1 per year, to defray office expenses and the keeping of simple records. Make checks payable to the Mr. Vernon Savings Bank, Washington, District of Columbia. Literature and local references will be furnished upon request.

"If you approve of our work, won't you (1) return this sheet to us with your name and address and membership fee, (2) tell your friends about us, and (3) write on the back of this sheet the names and addresses of 10 (or more) of your friends who might be interested?

(Signed) "The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment."

### Large Membership Sought

The "chain" method of seeking membership indicates the determination to enlist large numbers in this campaign.

The formation of such an organization was talked of last winter, but it has remained quiescent until the political campaign was about to be opened, and especially until a candidate was named for President whose choice gives fresh hope for the wet cause.

In the list of persons of more or less prominence as members 68 are physicians. Although the society is new it already has 5000 members, it is claimed, with branches in Wilming-

ton, Delaware, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Richmond, Virginia.

According to its promoters it has no political affiliations or intentions. The fact that it comes into prominence at this critical moment, politically, is a mere coincidence, it is said. While the ultimate aim is said to be the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, work will meanwhile be concentrated on "getting the Volstead Act out of the law and keeping it out"; opposing the passing of similar tyrannical laws and endeavoring to have the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment (so long as it remains in force) left to the people of the states under the "concurrent" clause, and "to work lawfully, fairly, and patriotically for the repeal of the prohibition amendment and in the hope that the Constitution of the United States will hereafter be preserved from mutilation by an organized fanatical minority."

### Liquor Men Barred

While prohibition is so obnoxious to the association, it bars brewers, distillers, and those who have made their living from the liquor trade from membership, "so that the association may be free from a fair accusation of financial interest in the subject of its work."

There is no stipulation, however, that such persons may not contribute money.

Politically, the cloven foot is shown by the following pledge which a member takes and which applies to both primaries and election:

"I hereby pledge my word that so long as I remain a member of this association I will not vote for any candidate for the office of United States Senator or member of Congress or member of the state Legislature, unless such candidate announces or promises that he will favor the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution. (I reserve the right to resign at any time and to suspend this pledge upon filing a letter to that effect with the association for any given election, when in my opinion the public interest justifies this course.)"

The association explains: "(a) The pledge does not affect the man's party affiliations. He need never vote against his party. He simply refrains from voting for an objectionable candidate if that candidate happens to be in his own party, but he may vote the remainder of his party ticket.

"(b) The pledge does not imply that the signer is opposed to prohibition or that he is a 'wet,' and it leaves him free to favor or oppose local option or regulation after the repeal of the amendment.

### Pledge May Be Suspended

"(c) Many suggested that in this critical period of political affairs no man ought absolutely to pledge himself to vote for or against a candidate on the sole criterion of his prohibition views. Obviously many of our mem-

bers think that other national matters might outweigh the prohibition question at some critical election time. The criticism was so evidently good that we have met it by incorporating in our pledge a clause permitting a member to file with the society a letter suspending his pledge for any given election.

"(d) Those who have conscientious scruples against the rigid pledge may strike out the words 'I hereby pledge my word' at the beginning of the pledge and write in lieu thereof, 'it is my firm intention'; these persons will be enrolled as associate members.

"(e) The name of a member shall not be made public without his consent.

"While the names of members are not to be made public without their consent the desired results are to be sought by publicly giving out the numbers of pledged members. For example, the pledge card gives the member's residence and voting place. The cards are so filed that the total number of members residing in a particular state (and sometimes in a county or election district) may be quickly given.

"The Prohibition Amendment Enforcement Act (Volstead Law) can be repealed," it is declared. "It will be repealed if those opposed to it will join one association and let themselves be counted, so that Congress may know how many of us there are."

## REPORT ANNOUNCES MISSIONARIES SAFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nilson, United States citizens connected with the mission school at Tarsus, Cilicia, who passed beyond the French lines on June 18 and have been missing since then, supposedly in the hands of Turkish Nationalists, are reported on good authority, according to a message to the State Department from Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, United States High Commissioner in Turkey, to have been safely returned to Tarsus. The commissioner is endeavoring to confirm the report.

### IMPROVED RURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine, News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Improved conditions in the rural schools of the State are reported by the State Department of Education as the result of a recent survey. Returns were made from 2479 schools. It was shown that in the school year just ended 540 school improvement leagues and 42 parent-teachers associations were active in promoting the interests of the schools. Noon supervision, hot lunches and phonographs are among the results of the efforts put forth by these organizations.

## SLOWING UP OF BUYING IS SEEN

Sixth Federal Reserve District Agent Says Attitude of Public and Transportation Difficulties Are Having a Marked Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The tendency of the general public to refuse to continue paying exorbitant prices for articles of common consumption is being more strongly felt, and this, together with transportation difficulties, has had a marked effect on purchasing by wholesalers and retailers, according to the monthly report on business and agricultural conditions in the Sixth Federal Reserve District just issued by Joseph A. McCord, federal reserve agent.

The inability to purchase because of non-delivery, resulting from the railroad tie-up, it is said, has caused the consumer in a "sober" moment to realize that he can get along just as well without the things he intended to buy, and this is bringing about increasing conservatism and caution in all lines which are not absolutely essential.

While the volume of retail trade is reported as being large, there has been quite a subsiding of the rush caused by the announcement of "sales" by large stores at price reductions of from 10 to 20 and 30 per cent. Prices are so high that even with these reductions they are far above normal, and there is a firm determination on the part of many to wait until prices reach a permanently lower level.

There is on the whole no uneasiness reported concerning the future of business and industry. It is said to be becoming more and more apparent, however, that the process of deflation has begun, and that the only real solution of our present difficulties lies in the direction of an increase in the production of essentials, especially foodstuffs, and a decrease in the consumption of those things which are not essential; and a return to the policy of thrift, both in personal affairs and in business.

The policy of "production at any price" so popular during the war, Mr. McCord says, must be modified, not only because of domestic competition, but in order to prevent foreign goods being imported and sold at prices below our own production costs. A constant study of costs will do much to bring prices to levels more nearly normal, he says, and the practice of thrift and economy in personal affairs, and the wise investment of savings, will tend to increase the productive capital available for legitimate and necessary enterprise.

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Size 90 x 108 inches.....	regularly 3.40,	each 2.90

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## WHY ARE THE POLES FIGHTING RUSSIANS?

Lord Curzon Shows That Bolsheviks Had Concentrated Opposite Polish Front Guns and Matériel From Denikin Forces

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
LONDON, England.—The subject of the recent Polish advance has been discussed in correspondence between Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the League of Nations Union and Lord Curzon, the Foreign Secretary. This correspondence has recently been published. Lord Robert Cecil, in his initial letter, drew the Foreign Secretary's attention to the fact that for months past Poland has been notoriously preparing to attack Russia. "As far as I can judge," he writes, "the Soviet Government has made repeated and genuine offers of peace, which have been set aside on seemingly flimsy pretexts."

"The result must be either a Polish success which will only lead to reprisals later on—or a Polish failure, which may probably produce the disruption of Poland or its conquest by Russia." The letter continues, "In either event, a very serious situation for the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles, and the peace of Europe will have been produced. In these circumstances it is regrettable that the machinery provided by Articles Eleven and Seventeen of the Covenant of the League of Nations should not have been utilized; and I venture to express the hope that an immediate meeting of the Council of the League may be summoned at the instance of the British Government to deal with the situation."

### Peaceful Intentions Doubtful

In his reply Lord Curzon pointed out that the information of the Foreign Office did not at all support the view that "for months past Poland has been notoriously preparing to attack Russia." Until quite recently, he states, there had been no evidence to show that the Poles had been contemplating an offensive against Russia. They had every reason to believe that their endeavors to open peace negotiations were genuine. These were only abandoned when the Poles became aware that the Bolsheviks were concentrating opposite their front a large supply of guns and matériel captured from General Denikin's army. The Polish Government, not unnaturally, looked on this as a proof that the Bolsheviks' peaceful intentions were not genuine. The Bolsheviks also asked the Poles to choose a place for the negotiations and then rejected it when chosen.

This episode, the Foreign Secretary considered, did not constitute an outbreak of war; it was merely a phase of war which had been going on for some time and had not yet been terminated. "I do not see how we can invoke the intervention of the League of Nations to check an offensive by the Poles in the course of their conflict with the Bolsheviks," added Lord Curzon. "We told them that His Majesty's Government could offer them no advice and that they must choose peace or war on their own responsibility. Having left them free to choose, I hardly think that it is open to us to attempt to repress their action when they have made their choice. Such an attempt would certainly be regarded as intervention in favor of the Bolsheviks and against our allies—a result which it would be difficult to defend."

### League Not Recognized

Lord Curzon continued, "Even were such intervention desirable, it seems to me that the League of Nations (which cannot exercise its full powers until its Assembly has been convened), would be in a very difficult position in any attempt to mediate between Poland and a Russian Government which does not recognize the League's authority."

Lord Robert Cecil, replying to this letter, called the attention of the Foreign Secretary to the fact that on January 10 it was stated in a telegram from Warsaw, that the Polish off-

sive of that date served the "purpose of feeling the nation's pulse with regard to the active continuation of the war against the Bolsheviks in the spring." And it was added that, "judging from the Warsaw press all the necessary enthusiasm for fresh ventures seems to exist."

Moreover, he was assured by military authorities that an attack such as that arranged by the Poles must have been the subject of prolonged preparation—a preparation about which he should have thought His Majesty's Government would have been informed. From this point of view it was immaterial whether or not the Soviet or the Polish Government were sincere in the recent negotiations for peace. The "episode" meant the renewal of fighting with all its horrors and it was precisely to prevent the nations settling their controversies by a resort to arms that the Covenant was entered into.

The letter concludes: "Critics of the League will not unreasonably say that if it could not intervene to prevent an evil of these dimensions, of the occurrence of which it had full warning, its usefulness in the future is not likely to be great; and the growth of such an opinion would bring many of us into despair and I venture to hope that even now something may be done to retrieve the position. The responsibility of the British Government is measured by its power in the councils of the nations, and if by our action or neglect, further catastrophes take place in Eastern Europe, and the only future safeguard for peace is discredited, the chief share of the guilt will rest upon ourselves."

## BRITAIN'S SOVIET TRADING PROBLEM

Aylmer Maude Declares That There Is Practically No Production Whatever in Russia

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
LONDON, England.—Aylmer Maude, the biographer of Count Tolstoy, delivered an address before the Russian section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the question of the resumption of trade with Russia through the agency of the Russian Cooperative Societies. His experience was drawn from his recent visit to Copenhagen, where he came into touch with all sections of Russian opinion. Summarized, Mr. Maude's views may be put as follows:

1. That the Soviet Government controls all trade and has taken over all property; hence private trade with the country is impossible, and the alleged cooperative representatives are merely Soviet representatives who take over the name of cooperators to satisfy the British Government.
2. That the delegates thus chosen are among the cleverest propagandists in the employ of the Soviet Government, and are without doubt selected for their possession of this special ability.

### Soviet Russia's Capital

3. That it is beyond question that Soviet Russia possesses at least £110,000,000 sterling in gold, and that if she wants to trade this sum could be easily placed in a bank as a guarantee for those disposed to do business.
4. That the Soviet Government had proposed to place this sum or part of it in some mutual bank, to act as a guarantee for the British traders, though there was no intention of paying accounts with this money. As a specific type of what was proposed, it might be mentioned that the Soviet Government had suggested that transport difficulties being very great in Russia, British manufacturers should supply the country with a number of locomotives, which would help to bring produce from the interior to the ports for disposal in Great Britain or elsewhere, and that with the money thus received the engines would in time be paid for. In other words, it was an elaborate system of credit.

5. Russia had already attempted to export produce somewhat on these lines, and sell it in Sweden, but directly the sale was announced, both vendors and would-be buyers were warned that any transaction would be dealing in stolen property, and the

ships, therefore, accordingly went home without doing any business.

6. Something of the kind may happen whenever Russia makes another similar attempt to dispose of produce so long as confiscation of private interests is not disowned or compensation paid.

### Faked Arrangements

7. There is practically no production whatever in Russia, and the suggestions which have been made at lectures in this country by pro-Soviet speakers are based on faked arrangements for show purposes only.

Mr. Maude also warned his audience that there was a great deal of Bolshevik agitation now in this country, and its propagandists were cleverly basing their arguments on the scriptural phrase, "He filled the hungry and the rich He sent empty away." It was essential for the authorities to deal with this propaganda by counter propaganda and arguments.

Mr. Maude admitted that in one respect the Bolsheviks had a sounder policy than the Allies, namely, that they stood for a United Russia, whereas the Allies were recognizing the independence of a number of portions of Russian territory whose prosperity had always existed and could only continue through the operation of a strong centralized government.

## NOMINEES FOR THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR

Candidates for Position in House of Commons Include J. H. Whitley and General Seely

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.**

**WESTMINSTER, England.**—The Speaker of the House of Commons is a great parliamentary personage in Britain. When he is a man of the political experience and sagacity of the present Speaker, he is also a national asset. James William Lowther has held the post since 1905, discharging his function in the stormy days of pre-war politics with a firm and just hand and with unfailing humor. The tradition of parliamentary service is in his blood, for the famous Cumberland family to which he belongs has sent its sons to the House of Commons for more than a century. And now he is about to depart to the House of Lords which is the traditional resort of speakers when they retire from their onerous office. He has announced his intention to resign at the end of the present session of Parliament, and the lobbies are

now buzzing with an active canvass for his successor.

Four names are mentioned. First there is John Henry Whitley whose name is a household word in industrial circles on account of the Whitley councils which have been set up as organs of industrial conciliation as the result of the report of a commission over which he presided. Mr. Whitley is a Yorkshireman and embodies those solid qualities which have made his county perhaps the most representative of all the English shires. A woolen manufacturer by occupation, he entered Parliament at a comparatively early age and quickly mastered the intricacies of parliamentary procedure. As chairman of ways and means, he is called on to preside over the deliberations of the House when it goes into committee and has done so for ten years with tact and success.

Sir Ernest Pollock, the Solicitor-General, is the second name that comes up; a very legalistic person whose skill in the law exceeds his parliamentary aptitude. He is proposed by his fellow conservatives because they claim the right to nominate the Speaker in virtue of their majority in the House. The controversy aroused by his appearance as a candidate has provoked a third movement in favor of a new arrival, Sir Robert Horne, a very able Scottish lawyer who won his

spurs in war administration. Sir Robert Horne is one of Mr. Lloyd George's favorite ministers, being one who over-rides convention, cuts red tape and manages to conciliate conflicting interests with a skill not unlike his patron's. On this ground we may hazard the guess that the Prime Minister finds him too useful a lieutenant to allow him to climb the Olympus of the Speaker's chair where he would be lost to the Coalition.

The fourth aspirant is Gen. John Edward Bernard Seely, a popular soldier-politician, who is a life-long friend of Mr. Churchill. General Seely is a Liberal who was once Conservative but, like Winston Churchill, forsook the Conservative Party after the Boer War. He has in his time played many parts, all of them in a winning manner, none of them with distinction. He has qualities which would make him a good Speaker, though not a great one.

### FARMING LAND RECLAIMED

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.**—As a result of a "ground water survey" in Iron, Beaver and Millard counties, 1,000,000 acres of arable land will be added to Utah's producing area. Farmers are clearing acreage on which wells have been sunk.

## COMMODITY PRICES DROP IN SYRIA

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.**

**BEIRUT, Syria.**—The purpose for which revictualing was instituted has been in a considerable measure attained. The various commodities have been of a constant dropping in price lately, and in most cases have reached a price within the reach of those with very small incomes. Therefore, the efforts of the Revictualing Department to relieve the population from the high cost of living, have been crowned with success.

In consequence, merchants who yesterday were selling their flour at 18 piastres, the roti, today are charging only 15 piastres; others who were speculating on the sale of bread, selling it at 19 piastres find themselves obliged to lower the price to 13 piastres.

It is felt that thanks are due to Colonel François for his efforts and foresight in dealing with the difficulty, and to the Revictualing Department in Beirut through whose exertions they have been carried out.



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DEVOLUTION PLAN  
FOR GREAT BRITAINConference Suggests That Local  
Subordinate Legislatures for  
England, Scotland and Wales  
Be Styled Grand Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The consideration of the conference which was recently appointed, with the Speaker of the House of Commons as chairman, to study the question of devolution for the United Kingdom, have now been made public in the Speaker's letter to the Prime Minister. This letter stated that the conference had been guided, not only by the terms of reference, but also by a resolution of the House, setting forth that the time had come for the creation of subordinate legislatures within the United Kingdom, and expressly admitting the possibility of Ireland's receiving separate treatment.

The conference considered the most practical manner of putting devolution into operation. The first subject that engaged its attention was the question as to what ought to be the units of area to which a scheme of devolution should apply. It was generally accepted that Scotland and Wales should form separate and undivided areas, but with regard to the question whether England should form a unit, or should be subdivided, considerable doubt arose, and the conference decided to see whether any light would be thrown upon this question by an examination of the powers which might appear suitable to be devolved. It was generally felt that the subdivision of England presented such formidable administrative difficulties, that while it might possibly be grafted on to a system of devolution already in operation, it ought not to form a feature of such a system in its initial stage.

## Powers of Central Government

The conference proceeded to examine a list, containing over 100 items, of the subjects of legislation and administration, and a large measure of agreement was reached, both as to the subjects which ought to be retained by the Central Government, and those which might properly be delegated to subordinate legislatures. On the question of financial relations, it was recommended that there should be handed over annually to the local legislatures in Great Britain for a period of five years, certain sources of revenue, such as liquor licenses, traders' licenses, entertainments duty, inhabited house duty, and land values duties, together with the equivalent of the net yield of so many pence in the pound of the annual income tax (including super tax) as will, at the outset, balance the account. After the end of five years, the whole situation with regard to allocated funds and allocated taxes to be received.

In the transitional scheme of the Speaker, it was set forth, that the scheme was devised to give a practical trial of the working of devolution by responsible persons, with political experience. It would devolve specified powers on subordinate legislative bodies for England, Scotland and Wales (including Monmouthshire respectively), and would constitute these bodies not by special election, but of persons who are members of the United Kingdom Parliament.

## Period of Trial

After a limited period of trial, it would lay, upon each of these bodies, the duty of deciding, in the light of practical experience, the permanent constitution of the legislative bodies for their respective areas. It would insure the determination of this matter by each of the three areas, through its representatives, without outside interference, and it would leave the choice open to each of these areas, either to adopt a constitution involving separate elections, or to revert to the position prior to devolution, or to continue as constituted, just as experience might dictate.

The local subordinate legislatures for England, Scotland and Wales would be styled "Grand Councils"—a Grand Council to consist of two chambers. The first chamber would be called "The Council of Commons," and would consist, for each of the three areas, of all the members returned to the House of Commons to sit for constituencies in that area. The second chamber would be called "The Council of Peers," and would consist for each area, of a number of members of the House of Lords equal to half the number of members of the House of Commons for that area, and chosen for the duration of each Parliament by the Committee of Selection of the House of Lords.

The Home Secretary would fix the time and place of the first meeting of the first session of each of the several Grand Councils. He would also fix the date of the termination of their first sessions. Thereafter the Home Secretary, after consultation with the chairman of the executive committee of each Grand Council, would fix the date of the commencement, and the termination of the session, of each Grand Council.

## Murray Macdonald's Plan

It is proposed that the spring and summer months should be reserved for the ordinary sessions of Parliament, and the autumn for the ordinary sessions of the Grand Councils. Each Grand Council would be free to decide whether it would sit in London or elsewhere.

of devolution is also published, this being recommended as the only possible scheme of devolution which would secure effective relief of the present parliamentary congestion; the strengthening of the control of elections over their representatives; effective control of the representative bodies over their executives; and the avoidance of the confusion of political issues and responsibilities inseparable from a scheme which charges the same representatives, acting in separate and independent legislatures, with the control and management both of local and central interests.

EXTENDING VOTES  
TO BRITISH WOMENBill Proposes to Empower Women  
to Vote at 21 Instead of  
at 30 as at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The treatment which the bill for the extension of women's enfranchisement in England is receiving in its course through committee is the cause of much concern to those throughout the country who are so closely following it. This is a private bill introduced by T. W. Grundy, a Labor member, and has for its main purpose the granting of power of the vote to women of 21 and upward, thus altering the present initial age, which is 30 years. On this point, it would put women on an equal footing with men.

Under the new rules of procedure arranged last year, the Speaker of the House of Commons is empowered to send bills for their committee stage to standing committees of 50 members. The personnel of these committees may be changed from time to time by the discharge of some members, and the election of others in their places. It is now claimed that as a result of the Representation of the People Bill is now being handled by a standing committee, carrying four or five confirmed anti-suffragists, who at the same time are skilled and experienced in introducing blocking amendments and in making delaying and lengthy speeches.

## Extension Welcomed

These members, it is stated, would scarcely be heard in the whole House and yet it would appear that they have considerable power with the chairman in the committee. Furthermore, the extension of the franchise is said to be welcomed by a large majority in the House of Commons and throughout the country.

On April 22 last the committee adjourned sine die, but subsequently it was recalled on the representations of the Labor members that the bill could not be dismissed in that summary fashion. Since then further meetings have been held but it is considered the business was treated again in the former irresponsible way. The Labor members were prepared to drop all the clauses of the bill except the first in order that the issue should be simplified and a decision reached quickly. Sir F. Banbury, however, and Lieut.-Col. Archer Shee again found opportunity for fault-finding and prolonged speeches.

## Keeping Electorate Low

Another instance of the attempt to keep the women's electorate as low as possible, is cited in Lieut.-Col. Archer Shee's amendment to exclude from the register women who do not pay rent and are unmarried. The argument brought forward here was that women in hotels, for instance, do not pay rent and therefore are not entitled to have a voice in the affairs of the country.

The reply to this of course is that in the terms charged to them for board and lodging, rent is included or is balanced by lower wages or deductions from wages. The remark which the mover of the amendment made to the effect that such women would follow their employer's advice in voting is considered insulting both to the women and to the employer. Happily, this amendment was lost by a big majority.

Lady Astor is a member of the standing committee considering the bill and has spoken several times in favor of it.

ONTARIO OPPOSED TO  
LIQUOR IMPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Dr. A. S. Grant, head of the Ontario Referendum Committee, addressing an audience here, pointed out that the proposed elimination of interprovincial traffic in liquor for beverage purposes would have more far-reaching effects than most people imagined. The United States, he pointed out, is already "dry," and as five Canadian provinces were uniting in the referendum on October 25, there would be no market for the sale of liquor, once importation had been stopped. Manufacture, therefore, would have to cease in Quebec.

"The majority of the people believe in prohibition, and the will of the people ought to prevail," said Dr. Grant. That, he explained, was the reason why the temperance forces including both the referendum committee and the Ontario Alliance, were working hard to organize the Province for the vote. The greatest danger, he said, was not that people might have changed their minds but that they might be tired of voting. They had voted within a year on repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act.

## THE WOMAN'S SHOP

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## Bathing Suits

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PRESENT STATUS OF  
SWEDISH WOMENPolitical Suffrage Was Granted  
in 1919, But Must Be Adopted  
Once More by Parliament  
After Fresh Elections

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The women of Sweden seem to be rapidly coming into their own. The political suffrage, which was granted by Parliament in 1919, will, in order to be valid, have to be decided upon by a definite parliamentary decision in 1921. The laws for women workers give to the women a much greater scope for their activities. In the civil service, education, professions, industry and trade, the possibilities for women are extended to such a degree that they nearly cover the whole of men's former exclusive sphere of activity. Also in the matter of legal right to income, capital or inheritance, the laws have undergone such a change as to put women as near as possible on equal terms with men.

The following is a general review of the present position of Swedish women:

## Women's Gains

Swedish women have enjoyed municipal suffrage since 1862, always on the same terms as men theoretically. In reality many women have been excluded, because suffrage was based upon income and most women, particularly the married women, either had no income or not sufficient. But since 1918 there has been universal suffrage for women and men alike, with no income qualification at all.

Political suffrage is pending. It is now claimed that as a result of Parliament in 1919, but to be valid it must be adopted once more by both chambers, after fresh elections, which will take place in the autumn. The definite parliamentary decision, which is only a formality, will be given in 1921, after which it is expected the second chamber will be dissolved and new elections ordered for the autumn of 1921, when the women will vote.

The voting conditions are the same for men and women. Presumably about 1,400,000 women will be qualified as against 1,300,000 men. The women, of course, also will be eligible for election, but probably very few will be elected.

## Public Offices

Women have for many years past been working in the civil service, but only in lower appointments and at lower wages than men. Since 1918 they have been admitted to all state school offices, except only head-masterships of boys' schools and men's seminaries. As yet, they cannot be appointed judges, university professors, state medical officials, clergymen or higher officials within the civil service, though they are allowed to pass the same entrance examinations as men. Last year, however, a royal committee was appointed, with Mrs. Emilia Broomé as its president, to draw up legal rules concerning the admittance of women to state appointments. This committee has recently given its first report, in which it proposes to remove all constitutional obstacles to admittance of women to state service. It also proposes that the details and conditions of such admittance shall be given in a special law, which shall stipulate that women shall be entitled, provided they possess due qualifications, to all state appointments except military service, higher police service, state offices in men's prisons and diplomatic and consular service, the last named because of presumed international difficulties.

Practically all opportunities of education are opened to girls as well as boys, though girls are still handicapped because the high schools for girls are all private, though given state subvention, and therefore rather expensive, while the high schools for boys are wholly supported by the state. As yet women are not admitted to the central governing school bodies—there is one governing board for the district schools and one for the higher state schools—but they certainly will be as soon as the civil service generally is opened to them.

CITIZENSHIP IN  
AMERICAN SCHOOLSReconstruction Program Planned  
by League to Be Applied to  
Whole Range of Education  
From Grades to University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To develop an American citizenship which will promote a responsible world democracy and a real cooperation among the nations, the American School Citizenship League has worked out and is now forwarding a reconstruction program which is to be directly applied to the whole range of education from the first grade in the primary school through the normal school and university. And the program reaches so far as to include cooperation with educational agencies in other countries for the promotion of better international relations.

The league plans to further its object by 11 special lines of activity, the first of which is to secure the general adoption of the "Course in Citizenship and Patriotism" as a textbook for teachers in elementary schools, and intended to develop most effectively the qualities which form the basis of citizenship. The league declares: "This obligation of citizenship, hitherto considered vague and impractical, will, in the future, constitute a reality which no man can ignore, and our responsibility is to promote not only liberty and freedom in America, but liberty and freedom in the world. Such teaching of citizenship should in no way minimize the general obligations of a citizen to his family, town, state and nation, but should, on the contrary, tend rather to intensify the importance of these obligations, and to show that these, together with those that involve responsibility beyond the nation, make up the sum total of citizenship. In performing his duties well in any one of those ways, a man becomes a better citizen in all other respects."

A purpose of the course for elementary schools is to lead the children to see that from the beginning the United States "has been intertwined with world movements; that through the great streams of immigration, Europeans have played a large part in developing our resources and in molding our ideals; and that with its historical background and unique mixture of peoples, the United States is peculiarly fitted at the present time, the greatest crisis in the world's history, to take a leading part in the struggle for liberty and justice. World democracy is but the expansion of American faith."

The history committee of the league recommends that history be taught so as to bring out: a true observation of public holidays; a familiarity with historic leaders, heroes and patriots, the "intimate relation that we as a nation sustain with the rest of the world"; the fact "that some of the best things in our present life and institutions were discovered, tested and preserved for us by men and women who struggled long ago; how America has in a profound way been affecting the destinies of Europe and the world ever since the days of discovery and exploration; that comprehensive outlook upon the past which is necessary to understand the situation of today; the significance of westward growth and the development of the democratic spirit, and the influence of geographic forces upon economic growth and prosperity."

To encourage a study of world relationships the league has, since the first year of its organization, conducted an annual essay contest, participated in by seniors of high and normal schools throughout the United States and from several other nations, the subject this year being: "The Most Effective Method of Securing Cooperation as Against Competition Between Nations."

The program of the league further aims: to compile material for debates, orations and school exercises; to encourage the placing of literature dealing with international relations in schools, colleges and traveling libraries; to provide speakers for educational meetings, summer schools and teachers' institutes; to maintain numerous channels of communication with educational leaders in other countries.

Because the American School Citizenship League has so directly to do with public education throughout the country generally, and because it has upon its letter head the names of so many of the foremost educators of the country, it holds its annual meeting regularly in conjunction with the National Education Association, and they are both in annual session this week in Salt Lake City, Utah.

When Lord Jellicoe was here last year on the warship New Zealand he said publicly more than once that he would like to live in the Dominion, and if he did not ask for the appointment he needed no pressing to accept it. The governor-generalship of Australia is also vacant, and no doubt he could have had this more important post had he wished.

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from its Eastern News Office

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## Forbes &amp; Wallace

SPRINGFIELD

The Annual July Linen Sale  
Opens This WeekDistinguished by Several New Import  
Shipments and Very Favorable Prices.  
Heather Linens From ScotlandAn Outstanding Feature of  
the Linen Sale.

An important arrival of ten cases of Heather Linens, including all-linen table cloths, napkins, damask for the yard, linen, huck towels and plain white and brown linen.

Linen Store, Main Floor, Rear

TRUE BROTHERS, JEWELERS

New Water Sets in Hawkes  
Decorated Cut Glass

Italian designs, rich and full of grace and color. In hands on this exquisite clear glass. Prices \$5.00 to \$40.00.

400 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

## 'All the Comforts of Home'

Here may be found eight  
large floors of High-  
Grade Furniture. Priced  
low. Quality considered.The Flint & Brickett  
Company437-439 Main Street  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAKE THE

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"

Springfield, Mass.

CITIZENSHIP IN  
AMERICAN SCHOOLSReconstruction Program Planned  
by League to Be Applied to  
Whole Range of Education  
From Grades to University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To develop an American citizenship which will promote a responsible world democracy and a real cooperation among the nations, the American School Citizenship League has worked out and is now forwarding a reconstruction program which is to be directly applied to the whole range of education from the first grade in the primary school through the normal school and university. And the program reaches so far as to include cooperation with educational agencies in other countries for the promotion of better international relations.

The league plans to further its object by 11 special lines of activity, the first of which is to secure the general adoption of the "Course in Citizenship and Patriotism" as a textbook for teachers in elementary schools, and intended to develop most effectively the qualities which form the basis of citizenship. The league declares: "This obligation of citizenship, hitherto considered vague and impractical, will, in the future, constitute a reality which no man can ignore, and our responsibility is to promote not only liberty and freedom in America, but liberty and freedom in the world. Such teaching of citizenship should in no way minimize the general obligations of a citizen to his family, town, state and nation, but should, on the contrary, tend rather to intensify the importance of these obligations, and to show that these, together with those that involve responsibility beyond the nation, make up the sum total of citizenship. In performing his duties well in any one of those ways, a man becomes a better citizen in all other respects."

A purpose of the course for elementary schools is to lead the children to see that from the beginning the United States "has been intertwined with world movements; that through the great streams of immigration, Europeans have played a large part in developing our resources and in molding our ideals; and that with its historical background and unique mixture of peoples, the United States is peculiarly fitted at the present time, the greatest crisis in the world's history, to take a leading part in the struggle for liberty and justice. World democracy is but the expansion of American faith."

The history committee of the league recommends that history be taught so as to bring out: a true observation of public holidays; a familiarity with historic leaders, heroes and patriots, the "intimate relation that we as a nation sustain with the rest of the world"; the fact "that some of the best things in our present life and institutions were discovered, tested and preserved for us by men and women who struggled long ago; how America has in a profound way been affecting the destinies of Europe and the world ever since the days of discovery and exploration; that comprehensive outlook upon the past which is necessary to understand the situation of today; the significance of westward growth and the development of the democratic spirit, and the influence of geographic forces upon economic growth and prosperity."

To encourage a study of world relationships the league has, since the first year of its organization, conducted an annual essay contest, participated in by seniors of high and normal schools throughout the United States and from several other nations, the subject this year being: "The Most Effective Method of Securing Cooperation as Against Competition Between Nations."

The program of the league further aims: to compile material for debates, orations and school exercises; to encourage the placing of literature dealing with international relations in schools, colleges and traveling libraries; to provide speakers for educational meetings, summer schools and teachers' institutes; to maintain numerous channels of communication with educational leaders in other countries.

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PRESIDENT TO STAY  
AT WHITE HOUSEWashington Definitely Settled  
Upon for the Summer—Mr.  
Wilson to Assist Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It has been definitely settled, it was said at the White House yesterday, that the President will remain in Washington for the summer. He may make trips down the river or into the country, but there will be no removal to a summer home.

It was also said that, now that the political conventions were over and no ulterior motive could be suspected, the President would be able to take an active part in the campaign. Dr. Cary T. Grayson is no longer in constant attendance at the White House. Last Saturday the President and Mrs. Wilson motored for several hours, without Dr. Grayson. The President wrote the congratulatory telegrams which were transmitted to Gov. James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In regard to his participation in the campaign, the President will doubtless write a number of letters setting forth his views and arguments, but he will also speak, it is promised



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL BUSINESS  
STILL SLUGGISH

Although Sentiment Is Bearish, Some Sales Are Being Made and Inquiries Becoming More Numerous. It Is Reported

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Since the sharp break in prices for wool which occurred some two months ago the wool business has practically ceased to exist so far as sales are concerned. But lately, without any tangible reason to account for it, sentiment has experienced a decided turnabout. Some sales are being made and inquiries are becoming more numerous.

It is interesting to look back and compare prices of wools before their rise due to war conditions, with prices on April 1, 1920, and again with the current levels. It should be remembered that there is not at present any real market for wool. Therefore the prices given as "current" are nominal values. All prices are the clean basis.

Wool	Oct. 1, 1919	Apr. 1, 1920	Current
Fine wools—	1.85	2.50	1.75
Fine Ohio delaine—	1.50	2.20	1.75
Australian combing 44s—	2.40	2.40	1.70
Fine staple territory—	2.40	2.40	1.75
Fine 12 mos Texas—	2.40	2.40	1.75
Medium wools—	1.35	1.35	1.00
Medium Kentucky—	1.35	1.35	1.00
Aust. combing 44s—	2.40	2.40	1.70
Coarse wools—	1.00	1.00	0.75
So. American 44s—	1.00	1.00	0.75
Common & blend—	0.75	0.75	0.50

A general market for wool seems nearer but at no such high level as obtained in this city a few months ago. Fine wools, by reason of strong demand and limited supplies, were forced to unprecedented heights. They have had a good drop and have carried all grades with them. The wool situation is unquestionably bearish. What will be its course in the immediate future no one knows.

SWISS FOREIGN  
TRADE NORMAL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In 1919 Swiss foreign trade for the first time exceeded \$1,000,000,000, including exports and imports. The unfavorable trade balance of \$46,000,000 in 1919 is less than the average balance of trade unfavorable to Switzerland for the ten-year period before the war, and consequently is classed as a better than normal situation.

While the value of Swiss foreign commerce in 1919 bears an entirely different relationship to the quantity of goods imported and exported than that which existed in 1913, the external commerce of Switzerland in 1919 had reached a value which would permit it to be reported as normal, even though a general average of 100 per cent increase in value were charged off against all goods exported or imported.

In connection with the foreign trade balance of Switzerland, the use of the word "unfavorable" refers, of course, only to the so-called "visible" items of exported and imported commodities. The real balance is established through "invisible" items, such as tourists' expenditures, insurance premiums, commissions, and sale of securities abroad. The proceeds of the sale of \$300,000,000 Swiss 5 1/2s in 1919 alone extinguished more than half of the visible deficit of exports.

LARGE VOLUME OF  
NEW FINANCING

NEW YORK, New York—Despite record high prices for capital, corporate financing in June was unusually heavy. Railroad, public utility and industrial securities floated totaled \$363,795,270 compared with \$220,970,700 in May, and \$257,203,600 in June, last year. The record financing in one month was \$591,281,300 in April, 1920.

June was characterized by an extraordinary amount of stock issues of industrial corporations. Among some of the important issues were General Motors 3,219,856 shares, Royal Dutch Company (New York shares) \$42,000,000 and Goodyear Tire & Rubber cumulative preferred 7 per cent stock \$32,000,000. Railroad financing was rather small, covering \$15,000,000 in bonds and \$26,633,000 in notes. Chicago & North Western 10-year 7 per cent bonds for \$5,000,000 was the most important item.

Most financing in June was for new money for expansion. Only 4.3 per cent of the total was for refunding, compared with 11.1 per cent in May. A large portion of loans publicly offered bore 7 per cent and 8 per cent, due to tight money.

AIR REDUCTION CO.  
PROFITS INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—An official of the Air Reduction Company, Inc., says that there have been consistent increases in the sales and profits of the company since the beginning of this year. The company manufactures oxygen, acetylene and oxy-acetylene cutting and welding apparatus and supplies.

During the first half of this year the company \$2,000,000 10-year, convertible 7 per cent bonds, through Lee, Higginson & Co. and Potter Bros. & Co. These bonds constitute the only funded or "floating" indebtedness and it is said that the entire year's interest charges on this issue were fully earned in one month's operations.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Can Pdry.....	139 1/2	141 1/2	139 1/2	141 1/2
Am Int'l Corp.....	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Loco.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelters.....	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sugar.....	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Am Woolen.....	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2
Anacosta.....	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Baldwin Loco.....	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Beth Steel.....	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Can Pacific.....	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Can Leather.....	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Chandler.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Chic. H. I. & Pac.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Chino.....	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Corn Prod.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Cruickshank Steel.....	155 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2
Cuba Cane.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
End Johnson.....	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Gen. Electric.....	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Motors.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Goodrich.....	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Inspiration.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Int. Paper.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Kennecott.....	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Marine.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Mex. Pet.....	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Mex. Pet.....	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Midvale.....	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mo. Pacific.....	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
No. Pacific.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Pan Am.....	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Pan Am Pet.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Penn. Steel.....	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Pittsburgh.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Punta Alegre.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Reading.....	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Rep. I. & S.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Roy. Dut. of N.Y.....	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
St. Paul.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Studebaker.....	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Texas & Pac.....	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Trans. Co.....	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. Realty.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
U. S. Rubber.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Vanadium.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Westinghouse.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Willis-Over.....	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Worthington.....	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Total sales.....	850,500			

## LIBERTY BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s.....	91.40	91.40	91.40	91.40
Lib 4s.....	86.20	86.20	86.20	86.20
Lib 4 1/2s.....	85.76	86.04	85.76	85.89
Lib 5s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 5 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 6s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 6 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 7s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 7 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 8s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 8 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 9s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 9 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 10s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 10 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 11s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 11 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 12s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 12 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 13s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 13 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 14s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 14 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 15s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 15 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 16s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 16 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 17s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 17 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 18s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 18 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 19s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 19 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 20s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68
Lib 20 1/2s.....	85.34	85.64	85.34	85.68

## FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
City of Paris 6s.....	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
City of Copenhagen 5 1/2s.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
U. King 5 1/2s 1922.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U. King 5 1/2s 1929.....	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
U. King 5 1/2s 1937.....	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel.....	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am Ch. com.....	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Am. Wool.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Zinc.....	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Arizona Com.....	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Boston Elev.....	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Boston & Me.....	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Butte & Sup.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Cal. & Hecia.....	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Copper Range.....	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Davis-Daly.....	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
East Butte.....	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Eastern Mass.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Elder.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Fairbanks.....	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Granby.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Gray & Davis.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Green-Car.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Isle Royale.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Lake Copper.....	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Mass Elec pfd.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Mass Gas.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
May-Old Colony.....	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Miami.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Mohawk.....	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Mullins Body.....	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
North Butte.....	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Old Dominion.....	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Oscoda.....	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Parish & Bing.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Pond Creek.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Punta Alegre.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Root & Van Der.....	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Stewart.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Swift & Co.....	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
United Fruit.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
United Shoe.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
U. S. Smelting.....	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explos.....	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Allied Oil.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Auto Fuel.....	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Bacon.....	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Boston & Mont.....	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Carb. Synd.....	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Caledonia.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Consolidated.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Elk Basin.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
General Asphalt.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Hecia Mining.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Howe Sound.....	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Inter Petrol.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Merritt.....	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Midwest Refining.....	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
N. Y. P. & P.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Peerless.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Royal Dutch Rights.....	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Ryan Cons.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Salt Creek.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2















## THE HOME FORUM

## Garden and Sea

Villa Cercola, Capri,  
March 18, 1906.

My dear Miss McCaleb,  
We have a lovely garden and we look over it into the sea. From another window we look over the village—five or ten minutes off—and up the whole profile of the mountain, where the wonderful road runs, toward Anacapri. . . . We took the rooms for a week, and extended that a couple of days. The rooms are rented and we have to go there, next Wednesday p. m., and we hope, after a night in Sorrento to get a week in Havello.

It is charming here—the walks splendid—the town interesting, the views inspiring. Do you know the place? I forget whether you came. You know the little town lies between the enormous mass which shuts out Anacapri from our view and the "Villa of Tiberius" and the other peaks to the east. Though very high this point between seems low comparatively—and you can see both seas from near the town, and from here, for that matter, toward the Marina Grande and what on my map is called the Sierena di Mulo (Piccola Marina).

Let me tell you about one day, yesterday. . . . I started, . . . to find a sheltered nook and think about my huckleberries. I wandered over toward the splendid Faraglione Rocks that rise so majestically from the sea, just off shore—and found a man waiting there to convince me that it was the day to row around the island. I hurried back and found my wife and M. (D. had been meanwhile caught for a like trip by some friends) and we went off—to the splendid Green Grotto, and the so-called Red one—back through the arch of the Faraglione Rock—around under the splendid towering crabs and cliffs, on to the White Grotto (most interesting) and under the crag of Tiberius around to the Grotto Bovine—and so to the Marina Grande (We had previously been to the Blue Grotto). Then, by cab, we were back here for a late luncheon. I wrote awhile, and then walked from here to the Hotel Eden . . . enjoyed the sunset, and walked back.

You would enjoy the garden so—and the huge cliffs, and the walks, and the splendid views—and even the quaint little town. Here's to you! Kindest remembrances to all.  
Sincerely yours,  
J. M. TAYLOR.

—From "The Life and Letters of James Monroe Taylor," by Elizabeth Hazelton Halch.

## The Flowers

Outside my dwelling crickets sing,  
Deep in the grass. And on the leaf  
The clover-bush is blossoming  
In full perfection—Come—and see!  
—Buddhist Wasan.

## Political Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the demonstration of the spiritual fact that divine intelligence alone governs the true man throughout his activity, there is nothing essentially difficult. Once it is understood that the infinity of good is always seemingly new, progress in the proving of constant newness of Life, whether in connection with politics or otherwise, is bound to be natural and spontaneous. The whole world is seeking surcease from personal domination in all its forms. The whole world, therefore, is ready for the new order of things.

By resolutely rejoicing that the sense of human personality is indeed giving way to the understanding of Principle, each one can prove for himself that he is ready for the new-old way of absolute righteousness. Even any apparently worse forms of personal or political activity can be but temporary evidences that evil is merely being stirred to the utmost in order that it may be replaced by eternal confidence in Truth manifest. Thus in the very face of any such stir each one must enjoy discerning the true idea.

If at any time, in the course of the awakening of the world, there seems a relapse into ways that should be rejected forever, the student of Christian Science is, nevertheless, patient in his zeal. A limited human sense of rightness is merely an approach to the spiritual idea. The course that appeared to be radical twenty years ago, for instance, is already being called conservative. Thus, fluctuations in human standards force attention more to the one invariable standard of divine wisdom. Even a seemingly stubborn clinging to the most mediocre evidences of mortal personality must turn out to be a futile endeavor of what never was real. Eventually every one must recognize the solution of all issues as spiritual. In this working out, all the manipulations of the illusory carnal mind, with its belief in carnal personalities, prove themselves utterly ineffective. Thus it is doubtless a good indication if the public finds itself thinking of any human sense of things as minor and insignificant, provided at the same time there is a readiness to know what is of true, major importance.

When all are fully determined that the one policy of Principle must be foremost, they soon learn that God has and uses exactly the right agency for unfoldment.

On page 452 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "We soil our garments with conservatism, and afterwards we must wash them clean. When the spiritual sense of Truth unfolds its harmonies, you take no risks in the policy of error." Just as the false qualities making up the mortal man called Saul gave way to the more immortal quality called Paul, so the disreputable methods and characteristics which have claimed to attach themselves to politics and politicians have to be healed by the infinite quality or goodness of Principle. An election, or any other experience, is a good opportunity for the proving of this. The steadfast knowing of what the divine Mind knows, even on the part of one who alone for himself is reasoning rightly, is always healing.

The work of the citizen is, then, first of all to be prepared to understand and use the truth that is unfolding. To do so he must keep out of ruts of thinking. To manifest unduly so-called mortal virtues, which are at the best but counterfeits of the divine idea, is just as bad as to condemn unwisely. True virtue is immortal and belongs only to Mind and its spiritual manifestation. Hence the only reasoning that counts is real reasoning on the basis of immortal Mind and its expression, without any jumping at human conclusions. To this Mind the divine idea is all that is ever present, and it is quite separate from the mirage of mortal limitations. "The preparations of the heart in man," as to citizenship and true policy, must indeed be from the Lord. Only as this is understood can one continue enthusiastically in any exigencies.

Fortunately, the one Life which is good is forever perfect, and can never be on the way to perfection. True Life with its fullness of expression is never at the mercy of political chicaneries or stupidities. It is not even made up of a series of human actions and reactions. True Life is spiritually conscious of infinite good. The absolute duty of every one is to look through the mists of suppositional mortality to this unfolding metaphysical fact, that divine intelligence and its idea is all there is to real living, including real politics or any other reality. Whether one has known anything of Christian Science or not, exactly this way of looking at things is openly available.

On pages 480 and 481 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "The Bible declares: 'All things were made by Him [the divine Word]; and without Him was nothing made that came into being.' This is the eternal verity of divine Science. If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good. One must bide the other. How important, then, to choose good as the reality! Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else." All the evil, the mistakes, even the intentional wrongs of the human sense of politics must vanish before the one understanding that Principle alone arranges its own unfoldment in exactly right order. Mere human bargains give way to the perfect settlement of divine wisdom. The true

course of action is immensely broader than mortal opinions or mere modifications of mortal opinions. True activity is not necessarily pleasing to all mortals, but it is unerringly pleasing to the divine Mind, and hence is wholly satisfactory to the divinely real man also. All human disputes and cross-purposes are overcome by the understanding of harmony as proceeding always and infinitely from the one source. The real man's every action is tributary to Principle alone. It is always a glorious privilege to know and to prove this, in the midst of a political campaign as in any other experience, for the very knowing is in itself happiness.

## O Poet of the Breeze and Brook

Among my best I put your Book,  
O Poet of the breeze and brook!  
(That breeze and brook which blows and falls)

More soft to those in city walls,  
Among my best; and keep it still  
Till down the fair grass-girdled hill,  
Where slopes my garden-slip, there

robes  
The wandering wind that wakes the rose,  
And scares the cohorts that explore  
The broad-faced sun-flower o'er and o'er,  
Or starts the restless bees that fret  
The bindweed and the mignonette.—

—Austin Dobson.

## A Village of Old Virginia

I desire to give a sketch of a little slave-holding community which I knew as a boy. This was to be found in the Allegheny Mountains in Virginia. It was a peculiar community, unlike other parts of the South and particularly old Virginia. In race the people were Scotch Irish; in religion they were Presbyterians; their occupations were mainly pastoral. The region was an isolated one. At the time of which I am speaking there was not a railroad within a hundred miles. The roads were rough and bad, so that people used carriages very little. The common way of getting about for men and even for women was on horseback. But the people of the country, notwithstanding their isolation and their primitive habits, lived in great comfort and even with a considerable degree of refinement. The better or richer sort lived, either on their farms or in the village, in the two-story double brick houses, with a hall through the middle, which are to be seen throughout the country.

The neighborhood, at the time of which I am now speaking, say 1855 to 1860, was considerably less than a century old. It was settled about the time of the Revolution and up to the beginning of the present century had been at war with the Indians. The first settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterian farmers. . . . They came to the usual life of the American frontier. For protection against the Shawnees, they lived at first in fortified places. As the Indians withdrew, they scattered throughout the country. The log cabin succeeded the fort, and the frame house succeeded the log cabin. At a very early period they built a stone church, singularly spacious and handsome, in part with the labor of their own hands. The community prospered rapidly. They raised good horses and cattle and got good prices for them. This country, Greenbrier County, as it is called, being a blue-grass country, had in former days a reputation for the breeding of good stock similar to that which the blue-grass region of Kentucky now has. In 1811 a young married couple started on their wedding journey on horseback. The horse which the lady rode was valued at \$800, a great sum for that time and place. That their stock could bring such prices shows how well the people must have thriven. They built the comely brick houses of which I have spoken. The honeysuckle vines grew at the porch, and the humming-birds came and quivered before them. Within the pianos began to jingle such pieces as the "Bird Waltz" and the "Downfall of Paris."

The fashions were brought from Philadelphia. . . . Perhaps I can best give you an idea of this village by describing some of its individual members and social customs. The doctor was an interesting and characteristic person. He was an old Virginian; and from my knowledge of him I can well understand that the people of the Valley and of the West were different from the people east of the Blue Ridge, for he was unlike the thrifty and prosaic people of Greenbrier. He was a graduate of William and Mary College and had studied law. . . . He was the clever man of the neighborhood. If a speech was to be made, he was called upon to make it. It was only upon occasions of this kind that he could be said to live. It was he who made the speech at the Fourth of July celebration. This anniversary was celebrated in a grove upon the top of an adjacent hill, a kind of arboreal Acropolis or natural temple, in which were held at long intervals the village festivals and civic assemblies. This grove, unlike more Northern woodlands, was clear of undergrowth, the tall columns standing in the midst of a clean, green floor. The Sunday Schools on that day came in a body to the wood and composed the audience, the grown people looking on. It was a pretty sight, quite like a scene in the Opera, to see the little procession of children . . . in their best Sunday clothes, carrying banners with the customary devices as a cross, or a lamb, or a shepherd with a crook, march in under the vast oaks,

while the overhanging mountains looked on. Seats for the children were made by laying planks over stakes driven into the ground. A long rude table, laid with a white cloth and plates and glasses, and having on

to be familiar, at ease, and happy in the circles to which Madame Sand, M. Daudet, M. Flaubert, or M. Paul Bourget introduced us. M. Bourget's old professor, in "Le Disciple," we understand, but he does not interest himself

then, in Thackeray. No book is so full of friends as the novel that has no hero, but has Rawdon Crawley, MacMurdo, Mrs. Major O'Dowd, and the rest.—From "Old Friends," by Andrew Lang.



Park Street Church from Boston Common, from the etching by Lester G. Hornby

either side benches also made from plank, waited during the morning ceremonies. A platform was extemporized for the orator, which also gave seats to two or three ministers and a few of the great men. The Declaration of Independence was read. The American flag was exhibited; they thought of no other in those days. The orator was the doctor. This was the one occasion of the year when he could free his mind. He mounted the platform and made a political speech. For two full hours he harangued those little girls in white dresses and pink sashes on the crimes of the Whig party and the mysterious villainies of the Know-nothings, while the dryads lurking in the recesses of the forest were astonished by such unwonted dissonances as the "Willow Proviso," the "Missouri Compromise," and the "Resolutions of Nullification." On the platform behind the speaker were the leading men. . . . It might be thought that this long speech would have been hard on the children. But my recollection is that it was not. It happened that the orator had a great gift for making faces. These grimaces were the wonder of the neighborhood and a source of comment throughout that country, where jokes were comparatively few. They were looked at as distinctions, in some way connected with the orator's mental superlatives. His own boys, who were my cousins, gave themselves a great deal of swagger on account of them. In company with some of the other boys, we used to get possession of seats upon the front bench, where we were under the nose of the speaker; and as grimaces succeeded grimaces, each more hideous than its predecessor, we would nudge each other with pretended derision, but in reality with secret pride; for was it not our father and uncle whose contortions of countenance thus fascinated the infant gaze of Greenbrier County?—From "A Virginian Village," by E. S. Nadal.

## Friends in Fiction

In the great "Comédie Humaine" have you a single real friend? Some of Charles de Bernard's folk are more akin to us. . . . But an Englishman is rather friendless, rather an alien and an outcast in the society of French fiction, Monsieur de Camors is not of our monde, nor is the Enfant du Sicile; indeed, perhaps good Monsieur Sylvestre Bonnard is as sympathetic as anyone in that populous country of modern French romance. . . . Something must be allowed for strange manners, for exotic ideas, and ways not our own. More perhaps is due to what, as Englishmen think, is the lack of humor in the most brilliant and witty of races. We have friends many in Molière, in Dumas, in Rabelais; but it is far more difficult

much in us, and to us he is rather a curiosity, a "character," than an intimate. We are driven to the belief that humor, with its loving and smiling observation, is necessary to the author who would make his persons real and congenial, and, above all, friendly. Now humor is the quality which Dumas, Molière, and Rabelais possess conspicuously among Frenchmen. Montaigne has it too, and makes himself dear to us, as the humorous novelists make their fancied people dear. Without humor an author may draw characters distinct and clear, and entertaining, and even real; but they are never intimate. Mr. Alfred Austin says that "we know the hero or the heroine in the poem or drama." "Which of the serious characters in Shakespeare plays are not indefinite and shadowy compared with Harry Esmond or Maggie Tulliver?" The "serious" characters—they are seldom very familiar or definite to us in any kind of literature. One might say, to be sure, that he knows Hotspur a good deal more intimately than he knows Mr. Henry Esmond, and that he has a pretty definite idea of Iago, Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, as "friends." . . . All heroes and heroines are usually too august, and also too young, to be friendly with us; to be handled humorously by their creators.

We know Cuddie Headrigg a great deal better than Henry Morton, and Le Balafre better than Quentin Durward, and Dugald Dalgetty better than anybody. Humor it is that gives flesh and blood to the persons of romance; makes Mr. Lenville real, while Nicholas Nickleby is only a "walking gentleman." You cannot know Oliver Twist as you know the Dodger and Charlie Bates. If you met Edward Waverley you could scarce tell him from another young officer of his time; but there would be no chance of mistake about the Dugald creature, or Ballie Nicol Jarvie, or the Baron Bradwardine, or Balmahnapelle.

These ideas might be pushed too far; it might be said that only the persons in "character parts"—more or less caricatures—are really vivid in the recollection. But Colonel Newcome is as real as Captain Costigan, and Penderennis as the Chevalier Strong. The hero is commonly too much of a beau ténébreux to be actual; Scott knew it well, and in one of his unpublished letters frankly admits that his heroes are wooden, and no favorites of his own. . . . Few of them have the life of Roland Graeme, or even of Quentin Durward. Ivanhoe might put on the cloak of the Master of Ravenswood, the Master might wear the armour of the Disinherited Knight, and the disguise would deceive the keenest. Nay, Mr. Henry Esmond might pass for either, if arrayed in appropriate costume.

To treat a hero with humor is difficult in romance, all but impossible. Hence the heroes are rarely our friends, except Fielding, or, now and

## Trollope and Boston Common

"Anthony Trollope in North America," in alluding to Boston, says: "There is an Athenaeum, and a State Hall, and a fashionable street,—Beacon Street, very like Piccadilly as it runs along the Green Park,—and there is the Green Park opposite to the Piccadilly, called Boston Common, Beacon Street and Boston Common are very pleasant. . . . I became enamored of Boston at least. Beacon Street was very pleasant, and the view over Boston Common was dear to my eyes. . . . Even the State House, with its great yellow painted dome, became slightly; and the sunset over the western waters that encompass the city beats all other sunsets that I have seen."—From "Boston Common," by Samuel Barber.

## Into Rome on a Tricycle

Soon we were on an upland, and now really at the beginning of the Campagna. The morning was cold. For many miles we rode through a champagne gleaming white with frost. But as the sun rose higher in the heavens, and the yellow light, which had at first spread over the sky, faded and left a clear blue expanse above, the air grew warmer and the frost disappeared. The road wound on and on between oak woods and wide, cultivated fields, and green grassy plains which gradually changed into great sweeps of rolling, treeless country, like the moors. By the roadside were thick bushes of low green sage and tangled blackberries, and in places the broad flagstones of the old Flaminian Way, with weeds and dandelions and pretty purple flowers growing from the crevices. Sometimes a paving of smaller stones stretched all across the road, so that for a minute or two we were badly shaken, or else, coming on them suddenly at the foot of a hill, all but upset. Truly, as has been said, it could have been no joke for the old Romans to ride. To our left rose the great height of Soracte, not snow-covered as Horace saw it, but bare and brown save where purple shadows lay. At first we met numbers of peasants, all astride of donkeys, going towards Civita Castellana, families riding together and eating as they went. Later, however, no one passed but an occasional lonely rider, who in his long cloak and highpointed hat, looked a genuine Fra Diavolo. . . . There were shepherds, too, sleeping in the shade, or by the roadside leaning on their staffs or ruling their flocks with rod and rustic wood as in the days when Poliziano sang. And if there was no bird's song to break the silence of the Campagna, there was instead a loud bawling of sheep, led by the shrill, piercing notes of the lambs. If it was to such an accom-

paniment that Corydon and Thyrsis sang in rivalry, their songs could have been poetical only in Virgil's verse.

How hard we worked now that our pilgrimage was almost ended! We scarcely looked at the little village through which we wheeled. . . . We would not even go to Castel Nuovo, which lies a quarter of a mile or so from the road, but ate our hasty lunch in a "trattoria" by the wayside, while a man, an engineer he said he was, showed us drawings he had made on his travels, and asked about our ride. How brave it was of the Signora to work, he exclaimed, and how brave of the Signora to sketch from his velocipede! And after this "the hills their heights began to lower," and with feet up we went like the wind, and every time we looked at the dome it seemed larger and more clearly defined against the sky. But about six miles from Rome our feet were on the pedals again and we were working with all our might. . . . But at last, wheeling by pink and white "trattorie," whose walls were covered with illustrated bills of fare, and coming to an open place where street-cars were going and coming, the Ponte Molle, over a now yellow Tiber, lay before us, and we were under the shadow of the dome we had from afar watched for many hours. Over the bridge we went with cars and carts, between houses and gardens. . . . to the Porta del Popolo, and so into Rome. Carabinieri were lounging about the gate, and carriages were driving to the Pincian; but we rode on and up the street on the right of the piazza. When we had gone a short distance we asked a man at a corner our way to the Piazza di Spagna. We should have taken the street to our left, he said, but now we could reach it by crossing the Corso diagonally. As we did so we heard a loud, set behind us, and we saw a gendarme running up the street; but we went on. When we wheeled into the Piazza di Spagna, however, a second, almost breathless, ran out in front of us, and cried, "Stop!" But still we rode. "Stop!" he cried again, and half drew his sword. In a minute we were surrounded. Models came flying from the Spanish steps; an old countryman carrying a fish affectionately under his arm, boot-blacks, clerks from the near shops, young Roman swells—all these and many more gathered about us.

"Stop!" the gendarme still cried.

"Why?" we asked.

And then his fellow-officer, whom we had seen on the Corso, came up. "Get down!" he said in fierce tones of command.

"Why?" we asked again. . . . The crowd laughed with glee. Hackmen shouted their applause. It was ignominious, perhaps, but the wisest policy to get down and walk to our hotel.—From "An Italian Pilgrimage," by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The San Francisco Nominations

THE nomination of James M. Cox, now serving his third term as Governor of the State of Ohio, to be the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in the United States gives no opportunity for such assurance with respect to the possibilities involved in his selection as that which was so obvious in the Republican choice of Senator Harding. That is to say, while it would have been difficult for the Republicans to have named a man whose probable attitudes and performances could be more definitely prefigured than could the Senator's, there seems to be no great number of people who can speak with any assurance as to what Governor Cox may turn out to be or to do in the light of his new preferment. That he has been somewhat of a vote-getter is apparent from his experience in his own State. No other man has ever had three terms in the Governor's chair there except Rutherford B. Hayes, who himself followed General Grant and preceded James A. Garfield in the national presidency. True, Governor Cox's first success in his gubernatorial aspirations came virtually as a legacy from the differences of the regular Republicans and the Progressives. But he had had two terms in Congress before that campaign, and after one defeat he held Ohio for the Democrats through two following terms. Like Senator Harding, he is a newspaper owner, and he has the newspaper man's facility in the discussion of public questions, particularly through the medium of writing. Like Governor Edwards of New Jersey, he was hailed throughout the pre-convention campaign as a pronounced sympathizer with the wets on the prohibition question. Just what his personal feelings on this matter would amount to, if he should be successful in his presidential aspirations, is therefore bound to be one of the leading questions for the voters.

On the face of the matter, Governor Cox was severely tested when the wets, in the early days of the convention, sought to enlist him definitely and specifically on their side. If appearances are to be trusted, he disappointed them quite sharply at that time by declaring, in effect, that the liquor question should not be injected into the party platform, that whatever the law was it should be enforced, and that he personally would stand upon his Ohio record of law enforcement. That he thus took a fairly strong position, the outcome of the convention seems to make plain. There is no reason to doubt that this position would appear strong before the voters in about the same way that it appeared strong before the convention. The voters will have to determine for themselves whether to give more weight to Governor Cox's supposed sympathies with the liquor element, as set forth previous to the convention, or to the law enforcement doctrine which he himself has declared. That prohibition and its enforcement now constitute a part of the fundamental law of the country is without question, and the Ohio Governor's declaration should, by rights, mean nothing else than that he pledges himself to uphold the constitutional enactment against intoxicating liquor of every sort.

Of course Governor Cox has not been known nationally to any such extent as the leading candidates whom he defeated have been known. He has been recognized in Ohio and at Washington as a politician among politicians. He has become well to do through his own efforts. He is a typical Ohio candidate in having risen to political preferment from early life on the farm, through school teaching and newspaper reporting. And his selection by the Democratic Party at San Francisco means that this year, for the first time, the presidential candidates of both great political parties will come from the same State, Ohio. No doubt this geographical consideration was a factor in his convention triumph. Certainly it guarantees a battle royal for possession of this great middle western State at election time, a battle for sectional supremacy between Republicans and Democrats that is likely to do more than a little to stimulate popular interest in a campaign that promises to be somewhat tame, in spite of the League of Nations issue.

So far as the candidate has expressed himself on the subject of the League, he appears to be generally in harmony with the Wilson view of it. He takes the League plan not as a perfect instrument but as a step in the right direction, capable of "doing more toward the restoration of normal conditions in six months' time than can the powers of the earth, acting independently, in ten years." He is on record as declaring that, in case the decision of the matter should pass to the next Administration, there should be no fetish developed over past differences, but that, on the other hand, there must be no surrender of the vital idea. He is sound in his view that the pressing task with respect to the League is the getting started with it, and he recognizes that there is need for care that the start be made with an instrument that is worth while, and not a mere shadow.

Mr. Bryan, besides entertaining suspicions with respect to the wet sympathies of Governor Cox, declares that he lacks progressiveness and that he is "lined up with Wall Street." Certain it is that the Governor can hardly be accused of exhibiting any more pronounced tendencies toward radicalism than Senator Harding himself. Yet he has had his own methods of meeting radicalism, and he talks plausibly of the need of avoiding anything in the nature of governmental terrorism in dealing with aliens, if aliens in this country are ever to be induced to accept the typical American methods of getting what they want rather than to follow the methods of the Reds. He is for better school facilities in country districts as a means of preventing the drift cityward; he favors an official budget; he believes in doing away with the inheritance tax as soon as possible and in substituting a tax on volume of business in place of the excess profits tax.

So far as now appears, the nominee is of the sort with whom the Democrats might be expected to make

more headway in the east and middle of the country than in the west, where any doubts as to his views on the liquor question would naturally have the greater weight. As it is difficult to see how the selection of Franklin D. Roosevelt, another eastern man, for second place on the ticket, is going to strengthen the combination in making any western appeal, the question of immediate interest is as to whether the Democrats can now carry the country by virtually abandoning the west, and returning to their old campaign strategy; that is to say, by relying upon the solid south, and such central and eastern states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

### A Notable Suffrage Meeting

To those who recalled the tremendous struggles in the cause of woman suffrage in Great Britain, which characterized the years immediately preceding the war, there must have been something curiously significant about the great gathering of woman suffragists which recently assembled in London. It was a gathering the object of which was, according to one account, "to ratify and strengthen that bond of union which had been woven, years before, when women fought so valiantly to gain their political freedom." But, whilst the spirit of the meeting was distinctly one of triumph, in practically every speech there sounded the call to further action. "No individual woman," declared Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the women's international congress at Budapest in 1913, "is really free whilst there yet remains one woman, anywhere, who is being oppressed, exploited, or degraded." These words might be said to have been the watchword of the London gathering the other day.

This, however, did not prevent the meeting passing in review the great achievements of recent years. Thus, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in opening the meeting, asked her audience to look back on 1913, and note the great advance that had been made since then. At the time of the holding of the Budapest conference, women were enfranchised in fewer than five countries, none of which held first rank in power and influence. Since then, however, sixteen countries, including Great Britain, Russia, and Germany, had granted the vote to women, and, almost at any moment, they might hear the great news from across the Atlantic that, from one end of the United States of America to the other, women had gained their political freedom. But it was not, of course, only in the direction of the enfranchisement of women that the work of liberation was going on. Veil after veil of misunderstanding and error, fraught with material points of view, were, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence declared, being drawn away from within the women's movement, and "the spirit was burning its way through."

Not the least notable feature about the gathering was the fact that it was attended by representative woman suffragists from so many different countries. To them, the note of achievement and cooperation which pervaded the proceedings must have been a source of great encouragement. Each of these representatives in turn appealed to the generosity of Englishwomen, asking that they who had already gained the vote should extend to others a helping hand, thus hastening the day when the complete emancipation of women, in every country, should be accomplished. These appeals were amongst the most able speeches at the meeting, invariably setting forth lofty ideals, and never, at any point, exhibiting anything in the nature of what the opponents of woman's suffrage were wont to describe as sex antagonism. Indeed, the reverse was very much in evidence, the keynote of the speech of the representative from India, Mrs. Sarojine Naidu, being the necessity, indeed inevitableness, of ever fuller cooperation between men and women in the world's affairs. From every point of view, in fact, the way in which the past was reviewed and the future anticipated at this meeting in London was full of promise, not only for woman suffrage throughout the world, but for the emancipation of women generally, in the fullest meaning of that phrase.

### North Dakota Case Significant

REMARKABLY little has been heard about the significance of the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court concerning North Dakota, outside the State, though no doubt enough has been heard inside it. But the Supreme Court's action in declining to interfere with the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, which had declared constitutional the series of state constitutional amendments and statutes enacted by the Nonpartisan League for the establishment and development by the State of various industrial and economic enterprises, seems to hold a deep political and economic meaning for the Nation. It is, naturally, of a character to be of the greatest interest to persons dissatisfied with the present economic and industrial system, and it is to be hoped that its full import will be perceived by all such elements in the country. For this decision by the highest court in the land plainly indicates that, in the United States, when a majority becomes convinced that conditions make it advisable for the State to manage, and even own, the facilities for caring for, preparing, and marketing what the people produce, and for financing essential enterprises, the present governmental machinery is elastic and expansive enough to admit of such methods. Time after time the public has been told this, but now the Supreme Court makes it clearly known, to all the world, that it sees no reason why it should undertake to prevent the people of a state of the Union attending to their own industrial and commercial business, if they would rather carry it on themselves, or through agencies of their own choosing, than leave it longer in the hands of individuals or corporations with whose service they are dissatisfied. This decision shows, beyond question, that in the United States there is absolutely no need of, or reason for, any such methods as "direct action," or physical violence, or the use of force in any form to bring about radical changes in the economic mode of living.

The political innovations in North Dakota during the last year or two have to do almost wholly with agricul-

tural interests, for the population of the State is made up almost wholly of farmers and their families, there being few mechanical industries; but the political aspect of the situation is not essentially affected by this fact. It is no doubt true that, as has been said, the state Assembly last year gave to America its most radical experiments, thus far, in farmers' legislation. The State's undertaking to buy and make into flour the 150,000,000 bushels of wheat annually raised within its borders, to establish a state bank, this also to be a farm loan bank; to operate grain elevators and flour mills, and to carry on various other essential activities, entailing an expenditure of millions of dollars, quite naturally was not launched without opposition. But when the acts of the Assembly, placing such enterprises on a public footing, were attacked by groups of citizens who claimed that to raise taxes for such purposes was unconstitutional, those legislative acts were sustained by a substantial majority in a special referendum vote. The right of the State to engage in industry was challenged in the courts, while much was made of the claim that the purposes for which these public funds were to be expended were private purposes, and that the State was without authority, under the national Constitution, to incur indebtedness for any but public purposes. The United States Supreme Court, however, decided that it did not come within the purview of that court to examine the economic aspects of the program modeled by the Nonpartisan League, and that the question of constitutionality of the state taxes complained of hung on the state Constitution and the statutes already sustained by the highest courts of the State.

Thus the people of North Dakota are more than ever consciously free to go forward with their economic experiments. How these experiments will succeed no one can yet say, and the question of their soundness is not at this moment under consideration. The point which it is desired to emphasize at this time is that the citizens of North Dakota find themselves at liberty to work out their economic salvation according to their own ideas, radical though these ideas may be, and according to the people's courage to venture in untried paths. If it is true, as has been claimed, that the causes of unrest are being removed in North Dakota, and that the dissatisfied there now are mostly "wealthy anarchists," speculators, and exploiters of the farmers, there is at least something to be said, already, for these experiments in government.

### The Commodore

Nor the least interesting feature of the recent International Horse Show at Olympia, in London, was, it may be ventured, the parade of old carriages which took place at each session. No fewer than twenty-six ancient vehicles of varied types had a place in the procession; from gigs to the mail coaches, which, a hundred years or so ago, were wont to take the road from London to York and to many other points, the compass round. In this latter class undoubtedly the most popular participant was The Commodore, the veritable London-to-Rochester coach in which, on that memorable morning, "the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven," Mr. Pickwick and other members of the Pickwick Club set out on their first journey of speculation and inquiry.

Now it is true that The Commodore, as it lumbered round the course at Olympia with Tony Weller on the box seat and Pickwick, Snodgrass, Tupman, Winkle, and Alfred Jingle as passengers, probably made the acquaintance of these worthies for the first time. And yet, it is safe to say that, whilst all the authentic history of The Commodore may be lost, it will never cease to be famous by reason of the wholly imaginary incident that Dickens has woven around it. For indeed with the very mention of the word Commodore, the story of the memorable journey of the members of the Pickwick Club to Rochester is straightway gratefully recalled by those who know "Pickwick." Once again, they see the worthy Samuel throw open his chamber window, on that morning in May, and look out on Goswell Street. "Goswell-street was at his feet, Goswell-street was on his right hand—as far as the eye could reach, Goswell-street extended on the left; and the opposite side of Goswell-street was over the way." Once again, they hear him philosophizing, inveighing against the narrow views of those philosophers who are content with examining the things that are before them. It is the same, as if they were content to look out forever on Goswell-street, "without making any attempt to penetrate the hidden countries which, on every side, surround it."

And so they see Mr. Pickwick clutch his portmanteau, thrust his telescope into his greatcoat pocket, his notebook into his waistcoat pocket, and take his way toward the coach stand in Saint Martin's-le-Grand. It is all precious history now. First, there is the cabby, he of the sackcloth coat and apron of the same, of the brass label and of the never-to-be-forgotten horse. Then there is the drive to the Golden Cross, the cabby all conversation, pouring out the most wonderful stories as to the peculiarities of the horse, and Mr. Pickwick, notebook in hand, jotting it all down from time to time. And so on to the arrival at the Golden Cross, the regrettable incident in which the cabby figured so violently and so discreditably, the timely intervention of the "tall thin young man in a green coat," the reestablishment of peace, and the entrance of the Rochester coachman to announce that "The Commodore was on the point of starting."

So does the story delightfully unfold itself once more. And who that does not feel grateful to see Mr. Pickwick and his admiring friends, to say nothing of the loquacious stranger, all packed away comfortably on the back seat of the coach, ducking their heads as they drive under the low gateway of the Golden Cross, and swing off, down Whitehall, on the way to Rochester? Then hear the loquacious stranger: "Philosopher, Sir?" "An observer of human nature, Sir," said Mr. Pickwick. "Ah, so am I. Most people are when they've little to do and less to get. Poet, Sir?" "My friend Mr. Snodgrass has a strong poetic turn," said Mr. Pickwick. "So have

I," said the stranger. "Epic poem—10,000 lines—revolution in July—composed it on the spot—Mars by day, Apollo by night—bang the field-piece, twang the lyre." So it goes on all the way to Rochester, the loquacious stranger ever more loquacious, Mr. Pickwick ever ready with the notebook, Tupman, Snodgrass, and Winkle eager and appreciative listeners, every now and again bearing their share of the conversation, "until they reached the Bull Inn, in the High Street, where the coach stopped."

### Editorial Notes

CAN Bolshevism, like beauty, of a sort, be called skin-deep? The amusing inconsistency of Leonid Krassin, the Soviets' trade delegate to Great Britain, in matters domestic, has no doubt raised some speculations on this subject. Mr. Krassin, according to the statement of Robert Wale, a released British prisoner from Russia, before a London audience, recently lost his home, goods and furniture in Russia, which were seized by the authorities. This was in keeping with the generally accepted ideas of Bolshevism, and therefore afforded no cause for particular comment. But no sooner does Mr. Krassin set foot in London than he rents a palatial flat in Mayfair, paying, it is said, the princely sum of 22 guineas a week. One result of this Gilbertian situation is its peculiar effect upon the opponents of the Krassin-Lloyd George discussions. The dissentients were prepared with copious ridicule for the spectacle of the Prime Minister negotiating with a penurious representative from the Lenine stronghold. They have now taken refuge in sternly denouncing the reckless extravagance of the Bolshevik delegate in his extraordinary selection of apartments.

WHETHER the motion-picture producer who recently announced, in a London paper, his determination to eliminate bad grammar and "stars" from his films will succeed in this ambitious design remains to be seen. As for the defect of bad grammar, the prospects of improvement would seem to be reasonably hopeful. At any rate, since, as the producer himself says, "much of the English used to describe the action of the film is intolerable," he is making arrangements for the author of the scenario to write, or at least revise, the written matter that appears in the film. The elimination of the "stars," judging from a casual examination of motion-picture billboards, will not be quite so easy, although it is satisfactory to learn from the producer that "every one was getting a little tired of the film that was written around a prominent performer."

CHARLES DICKENS is read as much today as at any time during the last fifty years, it is said, and Mr. C. K. Chesterton tells us why. It has been the fashion to describe the author of "Bleak House" and "Little Dorrit" as a satirist of a society passed and gone, whereas Mr. Chesterton shows he is the satirist of a society that is decidedly of the present. The trouble, Mr. Chesterton says, is not that Dickens' world is not like our world, it is that our world is a great deal too like his world. If we differ at all, so to speak, it is by being the same, only more so. The fact is that Dickens was fighting, forces newly come to the surface, which have not been given their congé since his day, and it is well to remember that Dickens was a satirist because he was sane, because he was simple, because he was concerned for very simple things.

ONE more step in the business of organization is noted in the formation of the Montreal Wholesale Milliners Association. This will undoubtedly safeguard the wholesalers' interests. Retail trade associations are so common that there is no likelihood of the retailers' interests being overlooked. As for the man or woman who makes the hat, look inside the band of a soft felt or on the rim of a white "straw," examine the "union made" label, and draw your own conclusions. Every one seems to be safeguarded but the person who wears the hat. He or she pays the higher profit demanded by the manufacturer and the increased wage called for by the worker. It is easy to see where the next step may lead. Why not a hat-wearers' union?

CONTINUED and conflicting reports from Cuba would seem to indicate that there is some truth in the stories that all is not going well with the speculators in sugar. First comes word that a combination is formed to hold out for 24 cents a pound, which is followed, almost immediately with a "feeler" to the effect that the pool is said to have offered the United States Government 640,000,000 pounds of sugar at 20 cents a pound. Consumers at a distance may chuckle as they recall that wherever there is a plentiful supply of sweets there gather the bees, and, should there be any great commotion around the sugar-barrel, the bees often resort to other things than gathering honey.

APPRECIATION of the fact that every one ought to do his individual part to make successful the democratic form of government appears to be growing among various organizations that have had tremendous possibilities, yet heretofore have perhaps held somewhat aloof. In the National Education Association convention a resolution has now been presented recommending the removal from school textbooks of any passages tending to extol "glory" in connection with war. What the schools teach is, of course, a powerful factor in molding the future of the world, and may hasten the day when a League of Nations will be better understood and operated than at the present time.

SEVERAL presidents and former presidents of American universities have accepted the invitation of the Massachusetts Pilgrim Tercentenary Committee to act as an education subcommittee. In order that the tercentenary may be duly observed, this subcommittee is to bring all the resources of its combined culture and prestige into the service of the Commonwealth, and of the United States, free. All of which may cause the heads of some commercial interests, who have to pay large salaries for publicity experts, to give vent to deep sighs.